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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2846

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16 September 1983

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2846

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BADEA LOANS--The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (Badea) announced the following loans after its recent Administrative Committee meeting in Tunisia: Benin and Togo; \$10m., shared between the two countries, for a dam project in Nangbeto. (6.5 percent, over 11 years with four years grace). Sierra Leone; \$8m. for the Freetown-Monrovia road (payable over 10 years, at seven percent, with four years grace). Equatorial Guinea; \$4.7m. for Bata International Airport, repayable over 16 years, with four years grace, at 5.5 percent. CAR; \$1.45m., repayable at 6.5 percent over 14 years with four years grace, for rural development in the cotton growing regions. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No. 3442 1 Aug 83 p 1780]

CSO: 3400/1789



## YAOUNDE REPORTS SHOW OF SUPPORT FOR BIYA

AB241540 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] An entire people behind its president. The current news this midday is still the revelation made last Monday by President Paul Biya: Unscrupulous individuals have tried to undermine state security. The news staggered the Cameroonian people. After the excitement caused by the 6 November transition, Cameroonians must address themselves to work in unity, peace, and stability as President Paul Biya asked them, placing emphasis on the need for rigor in the management of the affairs and for integrity in individual and collective behavior so that the institutions can be preserved, consolidated, and even improved upon. In view of this, everyone thought this was an exemplary and edifying institutional transition for Africa.

But some people yearning for the past and aided by a few lost ones want to destroy what the Cameroonian people have built with so much patience: political stability, unity, and peace. Those fishers in trouble waters wanted to see the Cameroonian people indulge in rivalries, intrigues, and anarchy.

At a time when our country is regarded as ranking among those with the brightest prospects in Africa--a proof of this is the torrent of financial institutions and all kinds of businesses which have been settling in our country, attracted by our political stability, the financial balance, and the prospects for a rapid development due to the abundant natural resources of Cameroon--why should this be spoiled today? Why should personal ambitions be placed above the well-being of a whole people, above the well-being of the entire country?

After the ravage of long years of civil war, Cameroonians succeeded in dressing their wounds and have been living in harmony, concord, and solidarity. Those who now want to plunge us into chaos forget that Cameroonians are ready to question neither President Paul Biya's legitimacy nor the policy he has chosen. Cameroonians are not ready to ruin the achievement and live the painful experiences which they have gone through or which can be witnessed in Africa now.

President Paul Biya, who addressed the Cameroonian people personally to break the news--for this kind of information, this was a first in Cameroon--appealed to our maturity. Now more than ever before, the situation commands that we remain vigilant and give a massive and unreserved support to the president of the republic.

The motions of support which have been pouring in since yesterday from every part of the republic are a mark of trust given to the head of state and the ideals he champions. The motions are a sign of nationwide popularity of this man who said right from the start that he was the president of all Cameroonians, this man for whom no one in this country can rely on a single tribe or a group of ethnics to achieve something lasting, effective, and stable.

Meanwhile, we witnessed an unusual event this morning. Five thousand students from the Yaounde University [words indistinct] this morning staged a march in support of the head of state.

CSO: 3419/1160



## BRIEFS

DEATH PENALTY FOR DIVERSION--Under a new law enacted by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] last night, offenses involving the diversion of petroleum products and drugs will carry the sentence of death by a firing squad. Diversion of goods, including food items earmarked for educational institutions, hospitals, and the general public will also carry the same sentence. [Text] [AB310734 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 31 Aug 83]

CIMAO DELEGATION--A CIMAO [cement company of West Africa] delegation touring member nations yesterday paid a courtesy call on the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu. The delegation, which was led by the chairman of the board of directors of CIMAO, Paul Gui Dibo, who is also the minister of mines in the Ivory Coast, briefed the PNDC chairman on the activities of CIMAO. Speaking to newsmen later, Mr Gui Dibo said the delegation is visiting heads of participating countries of CIMAO to discuss problems facing it and find solutions to them. The problems include inefficient management and lack of funds. Mr Gui Dibo described their meeting with Flight Lt Rawlings as cordial and a big success adding, his advice was most welcome and inspiring. CIMAO is a company jointly owned by Ghana, Ivory Coast, and Togo for the production of clinker. [Text] [AB030800 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Sep 83]

USSR EQUIPMENT, TRAINING AGREEMENT--The Soviet Union has agreed to provide equipment and training facilities to Ghana for the rehabilitation of the prefabricated concrete products factory in Accra. The agreement was signed at the Ministry of Works and Housing by the Secretary of the ministry, Alhaji Abubakar Alhassan and Mr Anatoly Fedetov, senior economic officer of the Soviet embassy. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Alhaji Alhassan said he hoped the agreement, which was a supplement to the original one under which the prefabricated company was established in 1962, would help Ghana move towards solving her housing problems. With the provision of equipment for increased production the factory would be able to increase production from the present 25 percent capacity. About 30 Ghanaians will undergo a six-month training programme in the Soviet Union to improve their efficiency on the job. The agreement also renews the terms of stay in the country by Soviet experts engaged on the rehabilitation work started in 1975, to bring the project back to production after it had been idle for several years following the 1966 coup. Mr Fedetov said apart from the USSR training Ghanaian staff of the factory in the Soviet Union, it should be possible in future to organise training facilities for them locally. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3442 1 Aug 83 p 1789]

**STUDENT BORDER PATROL OPERATIONS**--The National Border Patrol Unit of the Students and Youth Task Force has so far collected C626,458.20 as revenue since it started operations at Denu on August 23 last year. The money paid into government chest, was collected from the sale of seized goods from smugglers operating along the Ghana-Togo border, and foreign currencies seized from illegal travellers, especially returnees going back to Nigeria. The co-ordinator of the unit, Mr Pascal Younge, suggested that foreign currencies seized could be used to import vehicles and other essential items for the national mobilisation programme. The co-ordinator appealed to the government to consider training cadres of the unit to handle arms since most of the smugglers along the Ghana-Togo border were armed. He also appealed to the government to consider paying allowances to cadres of the unit (most of whom are not paid), saying this would help spur them to work harder. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3442 1 Aug 83 p 1789]

**PRICE LAW REVISION**--The Price Control Law is being revised to give the police service more powers to effectively enforce price control regulations in the country. The revision will, among other things, reflect the new prices of goods as announced in the 1983 budget. Mr R.K. Kugblenu, Inspector-General of Police, told the GHANAIAN TIMES that he was hopeful the revised law would help curb trade malpractices, notably profiteering. As an interim measure, he said, the police together with the PDCs had initiated moves to check the rocketing of prices of goods, especially the specified commodities. The IGP repeated his warning to policemen and their wives to refrain from engaging in trading activities at all barracks in the country. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3442 1 Aug 83 p 1788]

**PILFERED CONSTRUCTION MATERIEL**--About 50 percent of materials supplied to the Public Works Department (PWD) for constructional works is lost through pilfering. The Secretary of Works and Housing, Dr Abubakar Alhassen, warned that in future both management and the WEC would be held accountable for such losses. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3442 1 Aug 83 p 1788]

**MILITARY VIOLENCE ALIENATES WORKERS**--The workers defence committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has protested against the murder of one of their colleagues by armed men in military uniform. Mr Mark Korang Awere of the Passport Office, was abducted from his house by the men in military uniform at about 11.30 pm on June 23 and later found dead. According to the note, his partially decomposed body was discovered at Kwashieman, a suburb of Accra, two days later by the Odorkor police who conveyed it to Korle Bu Hospital. The workers called for an end to what they described as the "insidious practice of armed persons taking the law into their own hands and meting out rough and ready justice to defenceless citizens." Such acts, the workers went on, were counter-revolutionary and only succeed in alienating sympathy and support from the PNDC. The committee claimed to have protested on several occasions against the brazenly violent conduct of military personnel who throng the passport office daily and the occasional careless shots fired by some of those on duty. It added that the brutal murder of Mr Awere defied all norms of human behaviour and could only be the work of people who were bent on negating the gains of the revolution. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3442 1 Aug 83 p 1789]

END: 14/08/1983

BRIEFS

IVORY COAST COCOA REHABILITATION--Around a third of the estimated 250,000 hectares of cocoa and coffee plantations destroyed this year by bush fires in Ivory Coast have already been rehabilitated, the state-run coffee and cocoa promotion organisation, SATMACI, has said in Abidjan. A spokesman for SATMACI said that rainfall during the May-July period helped burnt cocoa and coffee trees. However, he said that the affected trees could only now give fruits after two years. The chief of the cocoa replanting service, Mr Kouadio Nguessan, forecast that the cocoa crop in the 1983-84 season would be highly affected by the temporarily sterile cocoa trees and that output would fall 15 percent below the current season's crop estimate of around 365,000 tonnes. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3442, 1 Aug 83 p 1777]

REPORT ON ISRAELI PRESIDENT'S ANTI-SOUTH AFRICAN REMARKS

EA261212 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Aug 83 p 6

[Editorial: "What Africa Expects of Israel"]

[Text] Hosting the Liberian head of state, Mr Samuel Doe, at a dinner on Tuesday, Israeli President Hayim Herzog had strong words to say about South Africa's racist policies.

Now, as far as any can remember, this is the first time such a high-level Israeli official has condemned Pretoria's racist system in very strong terms. Officials of the two pariah nations, which have strong economic and military links, generally avoid criticising each other.

Is Israel then signalling a change in relationship with Pretoria? This question is highly relevant, given Israel's intensive campaign to end its diplomatic isolation in Africa.

Mr Herzog's remarks could mean one of two things. One is that the Israelis genuinely believe apartheid is a diabolical system which should be brought to an end. In this case the Israelis could add their weight to the effort to end the system.

The other is that they are aware that speaking out on the loathed policy is the best way to clear any remaining snags to a full rapprochement with Africa. In this case, what would be needed would amount to no more than lip-service to the cause of combating racism.

Considering the history of the Jews, it is possible that many Israelis abhor racism. They are certainly averse to having Zionism equated with apartheid.

But they will fail to convince the world community of their rejection of racism while they continue to take part in brutal actions in occupied Arab territories, discriminate against their own colored Jews, and retain close links with South Africa.

The onus is on Israel to show that it has been misunderstood. The Israelis must show that they are neither racist themselves, nor ready to embrace those who are.

And this will be no easy task.

African nations have a clearly-defined duty to help end racial discrimination in South Africa. Israel must make up its mind which side it is on. It must decide whether it wants to continue to support the oppressor or switch to support those fighting to end the oppression.

Sweet words are not enough. African countries should insist that Israel cuts its South African connections and cleans up its discriminatory practices on its own doorstep.

CSO: 3400/1859

KENYA

BRIEFS

TAITA-TAVETA RADIO STATION--Wananchi in Taita-Taveta district have commended the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for improving the reception of the Voice of Kenya Radio in that area. A survey carried out by the KENYA NEWS AGENCY in different parts of the district said previously the Voice of Kenya was not clear during the day and as such listeners in that area had to tune to foreign stations instead. Most people interviewed said they appreciated the services being offered to the people through the VOK booster station.  
[Text] [EA292312 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Aug 83]

CSO: 3400/1859



## GOVERNMENT HIT FOR IGNORING PRISON DEATHS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 30 Aug 83 p 5

[Article by Jasper Mortimer]

[Text] MASERU — Two more people have died in detention here since Amnesty International issued a scathing report on Lesotho's interrogation practices, but the government still refuses to hold an inquiry.

Nearly two years ago a sales representative of a South African firm, Mr Setipa Mathaba, died in security police custody in Maseru. The cause of his death is a secret because no inquest has ever been held.

Amnesty International wrote to Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan after Mr Setipa's death that there was "prima facie evidence of brutal and potentially fatal systems of interrogation" in Lesotho.

Nine months later a policewoman in Butha Buthe left a .22 pistol in a purse in an interrogation chamber and went out for lunch. The detainee, 27-year-old Sophie Makhele, put a bullet through her forehead.

The police sergeant was tried for failing to keep her firearm in safe custody. She was acquitted.

Lesotho detention conditions were highlighted recently when

two Britons were deported for allegedly spying for South Africa.

On their arrival in London, Mr Desmond McGonigle and Mr Patrick Martin said they were kept in a cell 3,75 m by 2 m with up to eight others, allowed to wash only once during their two-week confinement, and given a bucket for a toilet that was emptied after five days. As many as five policemen at a time interrogated them and threatened to "execute them", the men said.

## REFUSAL

The government refuses to hold an inquiry into detention conditions, says the Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Joe Kotsokoane, because "we deny the situation demands an inquiry". The Red Cross had found Lesotho's jails satisfactory, he said.

"Conditions may not be comfortable but we deny they endanger a person's health."

Three people have died in detention in less than two years. They are:

- Mr K Setipa Mathaba: death in Maseru announced in November 11, 1981. A pathologist representing his family attended the post-mortem, but results were never revealed. No inquest has been held and in response to inquiries the State has given no indication that it ever will be.

- Miss M Sophie Makhele: died in Joel's Drift sub-police station on September 10, 1982 —her third day of detention. Inquest magistrate found death was caused by a gunshot wound in the head and that Lance-Sergeant Malehabathoane should be charged under the Arms and Ammunition Act. The Butha-Buthe Magistrate's Court found the policewoman not guilty.

- Mr Henry K Mashane died in Maseru on April 14, 1983, after two weeks in custody. Police said he was found hanging by his belt. Inquest set down for September 5.

After the first of these deaths, Mr Mathaba's, Amnesty International commissioned Johannesburg advocate David Soggot to investigate detention in Lesotho. The State allowed Mr Soggot to interview 10 of the 45 known detainees.

Despite being interviewed in front of a senior police officer and a magistrate, almost all 10 said they had been assaulted under interrogation.

## CONSISTENT

When The SOWETAN's Foreign Service tried to find out why there had been no inquest into Mr Mathaba, it was passed from the Maseru inquest magistrate to the Director of Public Prosecutions to the Commissioner of Police and finally to Mr Khotsokoane, who is head of the civil service as well as Cabinet Secretary.

Mr Kotsokoane consulted the police. When he came back, he said the matter was being handled by the Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr P R Kali.

Mr Kali, however,



had told The SOWETAN Foreign Service he had never received any papers on Mathaba from the police.

When told this, Mr Kotsokoane said: "I was not aware of that. It is for Mr Kali to get the police to hurry up with the Mathaba papers."

Asked if he was going to do this, Mr Kali said: "I have made my position clear and I am not prepared to say anything more."

The SOWETAN Foreign Service was left with the impression the authorities were not unduly perturbed by the lack of action on Mr Mathaba's inquest.

Mr Mathaba's inquest is not the only one that has been delayed. A prominent educationist and former aide to King Moshoeshoe II, Mr Odilon Seheri, was abducted outside Maseru on June 12, 1981.

His corpse was found in his burnt-out car at the top of the snow-laden Jackals Pass. All that was left of his body was the charred skull, spine, pelvis and a few loose bones.

But the killers had left one clue: a lead slug 1,5 cm by 0,7 cm.

The inquest began more than 18 months later on December 20, 1982. The Maseru magistrate adjourned it in June to have the slug sent to the South African Police ballistics experts for examination.

Asked why Mr Seheri's inquest had taken 18 months to start, Mr Kali said: "I can't explain that."

#### MONSTER

The killers of Mr Seheri were widely believed to be the alleged pro-government hit squad, Koeoko (a Sesotho monster). This group was credited with killing six people in four months in 1981. Their most notable victim was the respected opposition editor, Mr Edgar Motuba, who — according to his wife and friends — had often been threatened by members of the Police Mobile Unit.

Koeoko also sent death threats to members of the opposition church and the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar of the National University. The threats, one of which I saw, accused the receiver of being anti-government or collaborating with the Lesotho Army.

Amnesty International asked Advocate Soggot to investigate Koeoko. He reported to Prime Minister that there was:

"Prima facie evidence of the existence of a group of individuals, allegedly involving members of the Police Mobile Unit which have been instrumental in the issuing of death threats, hit lists, and who are implicated in acts of violence, murder and attempted murder."

Despite this report, and despite the fact that Koeoko's threats were typed (typewriters are traceable) and posted in Maseru, nobody was ever arrested in connection with Koeoko.

When The SOWETAN Foreign Service asked Chief Jonathan

about Koeoko last year, he said: "In Lesotho we know nothing about Koeoko, I think it exists only by name."

Who killed Mr Motuba then? I asked.

"I don't know," the Prime Minister replied, "but I have a suspicion it was agents of the South African Government. I think they do this to discredit us."

COMMENTARY ON RSA SANCTIONS, NEED FOR NATIONAL UNITY

MB060920 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The economic blockade applied on Lesotho by South Africa earlier this year no doubt had devastating effects on Lesotho's economy and various other services. Judging from the jubilation of the South African press at the time, it was clear that white South Africa was happy with the effects of the blockade.

Speaking on South African television recently, the editor of the Johannesburg-based SUNDAY TIMES, Mr A.T. Myburgh, applauded the South African Government for the punitive actions taken against Lesotho, a strange sentiment coming as it does from the editor of an ostensibly independent newspaper. At the moment, selective economic sanctions against our country continue to be applied as our citizens are barred from entering South Africa. Our people and the national economy continue to be threatened.

The irony of the South African strategy of economically strangulating Lesotho is that Lesotho itself has been vocal in opposing sanctions against South Africa when this subject had been raised in anti-South Africa forums around the world. Lesotho has opposed sanctions against South Africa because she does not only believe that they would not provide a solution to the political problems of the region, but also because Lesotho herself would be adversely affected by them. But today Lesotho is on the receiving end, and yet South Africa herself has urged against the wisdom of economic sanctions.

It is, therefore, becoming increasingly clear that this onslaught is no longer against the leader of this government, Dr Leabua Jonathan, and it is no longer against the Basotho National Party; the target is the Basotho nation as a whole. When nations are faced with a national threat such as the one that our nation is faced with they are required to forget all activities and associations that divide them. It is time for the Basotho to reflect on this threat in the context of previous historical threats against this nation. That requires the unity that has already been forged by our present national leaders in order to identify the threat, its perpetrators, and their real objectives.

It is becoming increasingly clear that our present political and national leadership is prepared to lead us courageously during this time when once again our nationhood is threatened by neighbors who have in the past succeeded to disrupt the unity of other black nations in the subcontinent. It is the unity of this nation that saved it from extinction in the past. It must again be our national unity that will save us from extinction today. The efforts that are presently being undertaken by our leaders to resolve our problems and to normalize our relations with our neighbors can only succeed if we continue to strengthen our resolve to be a united nation, especially in the light of attempts by the enemy to find among us stooges that can be used to destroy our unity. To those who have received blood money in order to destroy our nationhood, we must close our ranks and reject them with the contempt they deserve.

CSO: 3400/1857

## LESOTHO

### BRIEFS

TWO KILLED IN ATTACK--A 4-year-old baby girl and its mother were brutally murdered by the bandits of the Lesotho Liberation Army in an attack on the village of Ha-Mpiti in the Qacha's Nek District. The names of these latest victims of terrorist atrocities will be released by the police at a later stage. During the same attack, which was again repulsed by villagers and combined paramilitary force and police operations, a member of the village police volunteer reservists sustained serious injuries. The terrorists fled into the Republic of South Africa when the police and the paramilitary unites arrived on the scene. [Text] [ME070900 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Sep 83]

STUDENTS TO USSR, CUBA--Maseru.--Lesotho's ruling Basotho National Party has sent 48 Basotho students to study in the Soviet Union and Cuba. Radio Lesotho said the students were given a briefing by the prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, and other BNP ministers before they left. They will be trained in various fields including medicine, veterinary science, economics and engineering. A spokesman for the National Manpower Development Secretariat, which controls overseas training for Basotho students, said the departure of the students brought the total number of Basotho students training in various fields in communist countries to more than 100.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Sep 83 p 10]

CSO: 3400/1850

## BRIEFS

TRANSPORT FEDERATION SUSPENDED--Head of state Commander in Chief [CIC] Samuel Kanyon Doe has suspended for time indefinite the Federation of Transport Unions. In a letter to the justice minister, head of state Doe said he was compelled to suspend the union because it constantly challenged his mandate that the commerce minister should operate a first-come-first-served scheme. An Executive Mansion release today said Dr Doe has directed Justice Scott to arrest and prosecute any member of the union found interfering with the operation of a first-come-first-served scheme. He also directed that whatever structure the union has erected at the various parking stations should be turned over to the Commerce Ministry since they were built by the funds collected from the general public. It can be recalled that head of state, CIC Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, lifted the ban on the first-come-first-served scheme last July 13, and mandated the Commerce Ministry to operate the scheme and utilize the funds generated for the improvement of parking stations throughout the country. [Text] [AB291710 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 29 Aug 83]

CSO: 3400/1859

## BANDA NOTES FOOD ABUNDANCE, POLITICAL STABILITY

MB050940 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Delegates to this year's Malawi Congress Party convention in Lilongwe begin deliberations today, following the opening of the convention yesterday by his excellency the life president, Dr Kamuzu Banda.

In his opening speech, the life president expressed happiness because the situation in Malawi continues to be that of self-sufficiency in food, genuine political stability, as well as ever-improving relations with our neighboring countries. Elaborating on these three themes, the life president said he has the advancement of the welfare of his people at heart, and in this respect he said his priority is to see to it that his people have their three basic needs, and these are food, clothes and shelter to live in.

On food, the life president said he is a happy man because this has been abundant throughout the country. He pointed out that what pleases him most is that even in areas where people used to [words indistinct] during the colonial days, there is plenty of food. His excellency also cited some districts, such as Chitipa, (Mkhotakota), and Salima, where the growing of maize was unknown but are now boasting high yields of this important food crop.

The life president said another important aspect is that today maize is not just an item of food but a source of income. He explained that because people can now earn a lot of money from maize and other crops, they now have good clothes and sleep in decent houses. The life president added that as a result of this, it is no longer necessary for men of this country to go and seek jobs outside this country. He said consequently the companies that used to recruit Malawians for jobs in other countries, namely Wenela and [name indistinct] are no longer in operation in this country.

Speaking on political stability in the country, his excellency told the delegates that the presence of peace and calm, law and order in the country is so notable that people from other countries, including neighboring states, have remarked about it. He attributed this to his preaching the gospel of unity to his people, (?reminding them to) desist from any acts of tribalism.

On relations with neighboring countries, the Malawi leader said these continue to be good, friendly, and brotherly. He said this is what it should be, because the people of Malawi and neighboring countries are one. The Ngwazi stressed that the boundaries that divide the countries with Malawi are artificial, but the people are one.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT MEASURES ANNOUNCED--The cabinet met yesterday under the chairmanship of the honorable Aneerood Jagnauth, prime minister, and has inter alia decided to set up a ministerial committee to start the preparation on four missions which will go abroad to explore all possibilities for trade, industrial, and tourism promotion and for Mauritians to be employed abroad. The committee will be chaired by the deputy prime minister, Sir Gaetan Duval, and will comprise the ministers of commerce, shipping, prices and consumer protection, economic planning and development employment and social security and national solidarity, and external affairs, tourism and emigration. The government has decided that the central water authority should extend to inhabitants in cities facilities for the payment of their water bills. The government has decided that Honorable Harish Boodhoo will be the government chief whip and should be provided with an official car and bodyguard services. [Excerpts] [MB021302 Port Louis Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Sep 83]

CSO: 3400/1847



## NPN REACTS TO PROFESSOR'S BBC INTERVIEW

AB230635 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] The National Party of Nigeria, NPN, has reacted to an interview by Professor Wole Soyinka of the University of Ife, broadcast on the BBC African Service. Professor Soyinka claimed in the interview that he was a leading member of the People's Redemption Party, PRP, on an international mission for and on behalf of the opposition parties to enlighten and inform the world on how the current elections in Nigeria are being rigged, resulting in the failure of the opposition parties. Soyinka was also said to have told the BBC that there will be a civil war in Nigeria or another military takeover or both, simply because the NPN won the election. But in a statement in Kaduna today, the NPN presidential campaign assistant for Kaduna state, Alhaji Lawal Isa, said Professor Soyinka's interview contained seditious pronouncements full with dangerous consequences. These pronouncements, Alhaji Lawal added, left no one in doubt as to the intentions and purposes of Wole Soyinka's mission abroad. Alhaji Lawal Isa said because of Wole Soyinka's dangerous mission, the PRP, to which he claims to belong, should let the nation know its stand on the professor's mission abroad.

The presidential campaign assistant said this is necessary because the PRP has made it clear several times that it will never gang up with any other party or parties to cause confusion and destabilize Nigeria. The PRP, Alhaji Lawal Isa further stated, has also accepted the verdict of the electorate and even promised to cooperate with the new government to ensure peace and progress in the country. It is, therefore, difficult to believe that Professor Soyinka should claim to be on an international mission on behalf of the PRP. Alhaji Lawal believed that Wole Soyinka's mission was organized and sponsored by the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] possibly with the knowledge of the NPP [Nigeria's People's Party] whose defeated governors, he added, had violently reacted to their defeat and threatened to remain in office by all means. He said by even refusing to seek redress in the law courts, the UPN has shown that it has no genuine grievances against the conduct of the elections. Alhaji Lawal Isa alleged that this will only reconfirm the UPN leader's opinion which he held since his defeat in the 1959 elections and which re-echoes during his treason trial that he and his party have no confidence in the ballot box.

Alhaji Lawal then appealed to all the party security agencies to watch out for Professor Wole Soyinka, because of his political background. It is on record, he added, that Wole Soyinka was the man who, in 1965, during the Western Nigerian crisis, sneaked into the radio station in Ibadan and tried to broadcast a revolutionary message to the people. The country's security agencies therefore owe it as a duty to save Nigeria by taking swift action on what Alhaji Lawal described as Wole Soyinka's treasonable mission abroad. They should also expose all those he described as dangerous elements and saboteurs who are enemies of Nigeria both within and outside the country. He warned that Nigeria cannot afford another civil war and if this is allowed to happen it will be too costly for everybody.

CSO: 3400/1812

## NIGERIA

### BRIEFS

CIVIL DISORDER WARNING--A retired army officer, Colonel Nicholas Anyanru, has warned against the consequences of civil unrest on the socioeconomic activities of the nation. In a statement in Benin, Retired Colonel Anyanru said that it was mischievous for anyone to incite people to cause civil disorder because of failure to achieve their personal ambitions. Colonel Anyanru called on Nigerians to cast their minds back to the days of the civil war before embarking on any action that could destabilize the nation. He observed that some politicians were resorting to violence as a solution to what they considered as injustice at the polls and expressed the view that a constitutional approach would be better for them. [Text] [AB231225 Ibadan Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 23 Aug 83]

APPEAL ON STRIKE ACTION--My attention has been drawn to the undated but signed letter No LSC/CRS/EST/5 issued by the Cross River state secretariat of the NLC [Nigerian Labor Congress], Calabar, calling on all workers in the Cross River state public service, parastatals and government-owned companies to embark on a total strike action with effect from 1200 on Friday, 19 August 1983. I wish to say that all civil servants and all permanent secretaries, heads of departments, general managers, and all public officers are enjoined to continue to attend to their duties in the interest of the people while government continues its efforts to get a loan from the federal government to pay salaries. Meanwhile, every effort is being made to ensure that public servants are paid their salaries and entitlements as soon as possible. An advance arrangement made can be seriously affected by a strike action. NLC leaders have been invited for discussion with the head of the civil service. Signed--A. U Uzor, head of the civil service. [Text] [AB231250 Calabar Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 23 Aug 83]

KWARA JOB SECURITY--All public officers in Kwara State have been assured of the security of their tenure of office as well as [words indistinct] This assurance was given yesterday by the Kwara State wing of the Unity Party of Nigeria, UPN, in a statement signed by its press secretary, Chief Olumide Fayomi. The press secretary said the incoming administration of Governor C. A. Adebayo was aware of the vital role public officers could play both in the civil service and in the statutory bodies to ensure the deserved good government in the state. The UPN

said it was this awareness that underscored the new administration's desire to make public officers of all categories happy and contented. The party therefore advised some secretaries and administrative secretaries in Okenne and Okehi local government areas now employed by Fedeco [Federal Electoral Commission] to desist from being the direct agents of a particular person in a faction of a political party in the area. [Text] [AB230940 Ilorin Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 23 Aug 83]

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION--Crude oil production for the month of June was 45.8 million barrels while the quantity of crude oil exported in the same month was 37.4 million barrels. The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, said in Lagos that the figures represented an average daily production of 1.526 million barrels and an average export of 1.247 million barrels per day. It said that the performance during the month showed a decrease of six percent in production and nine percent in export compared to the figures recorded in May. The NNPC stated that over 5 million barrels of crude oil was supplied to the three local refineries for processing for the domestic market. The posted prices for Nigerian crudes were 23.90 naira per barrel for the high quality and 21.43 naira for the medium grade. [Text] [AB241535 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Aug 83]

SUPPORTING NPN--The former premier of eastern Nigeria, Dr Michael Okpara, has given reasons for the massive support which the National Party of Nigeria [NPN] is receiving from all parts of the country. Speaking to newsmen in his home at Umuekpo, Imo State, Dr Okpara explained that no community wanted to be left out in the process of development. Asked if the NPN's mass victory will not amount to a one-party state, the former premier explained that he did not personally want a one-party state. He, however, made it clear that in a developing economy, a one-party system was almost inevitable because, according to him, all facilities and amenities, including provision of pipe-borne water, building of roads, universities, and industries, come from the government. Dr Okpara advised people with confrontational tendencies to go elsewhere and leave Imo citizens alone because the people require the assistance of the federal government and all Nigerians to really develop their area. [Text] [AB011600 Enugu Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 1 Sep 83]

'BRAINWASHING' ACCUSATION--The Oyo State deputy governor-elect, Alhaji Olatunji Mohammed, has described the recent announcement of Chief Obafemi Awolowo that he would not contest for any election again unless invited by the people as a blessing to the Yoruba race. In an interview with the Radio Nigeria correspondent in Ibadan, Alhaji Mohamed asserted that the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] leader's exit from active politics would augur well for the progress and development of the nation. He explained that Chief Awolowo has brainwashed the Yoruba from cooperating with the Federal Government and thereby depriving them of the government's assistance. [Text] [AB070935 Ibadan Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Sep 83]

TIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION--Nigeria today in Bangkok, Thailand, signed an agreement to join the Association of Tin Producing Countries, ATPC. The charge d'affaires of the Nigerian Embassy in Bangkok, Mr A. Abuah, signed on behalf of the Federal Government. Nigeria, which is the world's sixth largest tin producer, is also the sixth country to join the ATPC. Other members are Malaysia, Indonesia, Bolivia, Zaire and Thailand. [Text] [AB012130 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Sep 83]

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES ISOLATION, DENIGRATION OF NATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Be Fair"]

[Text] COME on, chaps.

Be fair, be honest.

Look around you.

Do you see rank oppression of the Blacks, public denigration of Coloureds, open rejection of Indians?

Do you see this country in the hateful role assigned to it by overseas media of a land worse than Hitler Germany?

With Blacks cowed and behind barbed-wire fences?

With Coloureds spurned and isolated?

With Indians regarded as Untouchables by the country's Whites?

We don't think such conclusions would be justified.

We don't believe, with all this country's faults and weaknesses, you can regard it as a racial hell-hole.

That you can accept we are such a terrible land that we deserve to be singled out for isolation as the polecat of this world.

Look around you.

Blacks walk tall.

They are advancing rapidly in the economy.

The quality of their lives is improving markedly.

They are accepted in sport, every sport.

Making their mark in soccer, which they dominate, in athletics, where they are among our best middle distance runners, and in boxing.

Look around you.

Coloured sportsmen are also doing well. They can achieve Springbok colours in rugby on merit, as Errol Tobias has done.

Indian sportsmen have excelled, though it is mainly cricket that appeals to them, and unfortunately cricket has become a victim of

racialism-in-reverse, with Indians being taken out of the SA Cricket Union for no reason other than politics.

But we don't have to tell you what is happening here.

You have had the chance to see what is being done to integrate rugby, but at the same time you have had the opportunity to see how mixed our towns and cities are; how easy the relationships are between people of different races at work and at play; how administrators are advancing their sports on a non-racial basis.

No doubt, some of you who apply different tests to South Africa than you would to other countries, including Russia, with its hateful system of communist oppression, will be loath to accept that South Africa is making remarkable progress in non-racial sport.

That cultural and other barriers are breaking down.

That this country, despite the awful image created for it by its enemies and by media overseas, deserves a better deal than it is receiving.

But if you are fair, you will agree that we are not as bad as we are made out to be.

You will accept that we do not deserve to be isolated and reviled.

You will agree that our sportsmen should not be punished for the political policies of their country any more than sportsmen in other lands can be blamed and punished for the policies of their countries.

This newspaper is highly critical of many things that are wrong in South Africa.

But we believe there is normal sport here.

We say that the slogan, "no normal sport in an abnormal society", is a hollow cliché of racialists-in-reverse who are blinded by their own prejudices.

That is why we address you, the media men who are here for the South African Rugby Board's media congress, in the hope that you will see the changes that have come about and by what you write, or film, or say, will help to tell your readers, viewers and listeners what these changes are, and how important they are.

If you are fair, you will tell this story as it is.

You will not free us from the terrible isolation that surrounds us, but we hope at least that if the public overseas is better informed, it will be less biased, less prejudiced, against us.

And that in time the climate will be such that we will resume our rightful place in international sport.

CSO: 3400/1849



## SURVEY SHOWS BLACKS MORE WORRIED THAN WHITES ABOUT ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 83 p 26

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — Blacks are more pessimistic than Whites about their short and long-term economic prospects, according to the latest consumer survey by the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch.

The survey showed that White consumers were not affected as negatively as was the case at the time of the previous quarterly survey. Black householders on the other hand gave indications of having been hit harder by the adverse economic conditions over the past few months.

"As far as prospects for economic development over the next 12 months were concerned the White consumers were quite optimistic in their outlook.

"However, Blacks had become very pessimistic and were not at all happy about economic prospects — neither those for the next 12 months nor those for the next five years.

"This latter attitude also contrasted with that of Whites as this group was very optimistic about economic developments over the next five years," the survey said.

Whites were fairly optimistic about developments in their financial situation during the next 12 months. Blacks were, however, very pessimistic and expected a further tightening in their already strained financial situation.

A larger proportion of Whites regarded the present time as being suitable for the buying of durable goods.

"Blacks were, surprisingly enough, also more inclined to answer in the affirmative when asked whether it was a good time to buy goods such as furniture, cars etc.

"Given the divergent trends in confidence and monetary liquidity as reported by these two groups, the probability of Blacks really embarking on the spending of money on these goods in any significant way must be considered as most improbable."

The White consumers expected faster rates of price increases to materialise over the next 12 months and in this they were supported by Black consumers.

"The above attitudes led to divergent trends in the confidence of Whites and Blacks. In the case of

Whites the level of confidence had improved by 20 points on the relevant index and the latter is now just above the neutrality line.

"The confidence of Blacks had, however, decreased substantially and their index has a value of just above 80 which reflects a mood of pessimism.

"One could deduce that the demand for durables could become keener in the White sector but it would appear that this demand is likely to be very sluggish in the Black household sector. The keener demand from Whites was unlikely to materialise before year-end.

"As far as prospects for the economy as a whole were concerned, it appeared as though we are very near to a technical lower turning point. The recent tightening in monetary control as well as an anticipated temporary slowdown of the United States economy could however, delay the upturn somewhat," the survey said.



## SOUTH AFRICA

### TRADE UNIONS COUNCIL AFFILIATES NEGOTIATE WAGE INCREASES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Aug 83 p 5

[Text] Three Trade Unions Council of South Africa (Tucsa) affiliates recently negotiated substantial wage increases for their members and concluded satisfactory new agreements with managements.

The three unions whose members are said to be enjoying record wage increases are the Garment Workers of South Africa, the National Union of Wine, Spirit and Allied Workers and the South African Leather Trade Unions, according to Tucsa's official journal the Labour Mirror.

The Garment Workers' achievements in the talks were:

- Substantial wage hikes across the board;
- The abolition of sex discrimination in wages;
- Employers agreeing to match workers' contribution to the provident fund;
- A higher attendance bonus;
- An increase in the number of paid public holidays; and
- A meal allowance for those working later than 6 pm.

Wage increases totalling as much as 87,9 percent are being paid over the next 14 months.

The overall rise given to wine workers is 25 percent more for their pays, they received 15 percent in April and 10 percent will be payable from October 8. Both increases are based on actual wages paid and not on minimum wages.

The mine workers' agreement includes:

- Hours of work have been reduced from 46 to 45 per week;
- The annual bonus has been increased from three weeks' wages to four weeks' wages;

--Workers who work overtime later than 6 pm will be provided with a meal or a meal allowance of one rand; and

--Sick leave has been increased to 12 working days over a three year cycle;

--All public holidays have been written into the agreement.

The leather trade unions added their achievement of pay rises to the 15 percent increase across the board they received last year.

CSO: 3400/1849

## SOUTH AFRICA

### SOUTH AFRICA SAID TO BE 'REAL TARGET' OF DESTABILIZATION EFFORTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 83 p 10

[Text] A strategic expert said yesterday that the real target of destabilisation efforts in southern Africa was South Africa and not the Black states of the region, as the world appeared fondly to believe.

Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, said it had become important for South Africa and the world to get the whole vexing question of "destabilisation" on the subcontinent into objective perspective.

Analysis of the socio-politico-economic scene in southern Africa showed clearly that South Africa had, in fact, become a main target in the campaign.

To counter attempts to destabilise the country was, therefore, a question of national interest.

If South Africa's efforts towards political reform progressed favourably, a massive step up in the Marxist-dominated destabilisation campaign could clearly be expected.

The African National Congress made no secret of its aims to seize power in South Africa and six Black states in the region--Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Tanzania--were members of the frontline grouping dedicated to "liberating" South Africa.

What was really at stake was not political reform in South Africa or even Black majority rule, but support for a revolutionary takeover of power.

CSO: 3400/1849

# TRADE UNION ENROLLMENT INCREASES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 83 p 11

[Text] THE number of registered trade unions in South Africa decreased by one last year but trade union membership rose by 16 percent, largely because of increasing Black membership, according to the National Manpower Commission.

In its 1982 annual report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, the commission says there were 199 registered unions in the country last year, with a membership of 1 226 454.

Seventy-one of these unions had Black members, while 66 made provision for Black members, the report says.

Total Black membership of registered trade unions last year was 394 510 — 32 percent of the total membership, against 25 percent in 1981.

Membership of registered trade unions was about 14 percent of the total work force in 1982 and 13 percent in the case of Blacks. The estimated Black membership of unregistered trade unions would increase this figure to 16 percent, according to the commission.

The number of wage agreements in force at the end of last year dropped to 79 from 99 in 1981 and affected 1,15-million employees.

The report says only two conciliation board agreements determining the conditions of employment of about 9 000 employees existed at the end of last year.

Conciliation boards resolved 12 disputes out of a total of 60 requests for the establishment of such boards but the agreements were not statutorily enforceable.

"In 18 of these cases, either the applications were withdrawn or the disputes were mutually resolved, while a further 10 were afterwards resolved by arbitration. Beyond these, 19 applications were refused and one dispute ended in deadlock," the commission says. —Sapa.

RESERVE BANK OFFICIAL BLAMES DROUGHT FOR INFLATION RATE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 83 p 9

[Text] THE Deputy Governor of the South African Reserve Bank, Dr A S Jacobs, yesterday said the drought had been instrumental in the increase in the rate of inflation and had adversely effected the current account of the balance of payments and the value of the rand.

Speaking at a businessmen's luncheon at the Pretoria Show, Mr Jacobs said the drought had deepened the recession in South Africa and had caused farming debts to increase sharply.

He said the loss of income and rising debts which the drought had caused for the farming community in the summer rainfall areas, had adversely affected the sales of fertiliser, and farming machinery.

"Many businesses in the rural areas are also experiencing lower turn-overs and liquidity problems as a result of the depressed economic conditions prevailing in these areas.

Dr Jacobs said the South African economy had been able to adjust

itself, to a remarkable extent, to the drought conditions, the national recession and the decline in the gold price in February this year.

"In agriculture the rebuilding phase, supported by the Government's aid programme, is now under-way — but good rains during the coming season were still essential to allow farmers to recover from their financial debts," he said.

He said it was estimated that debts of farmers which were to be con-

solidated by the Land Bank were likely to exceed R1 000-million.

The carry-over debts of farmers with their co-operatives, on which they receive an interest subsidy and which debts are re-

payable over a period of six years, are estimated to be a further R800-million.

In addition, Dr Jacobs said, farmers would need at least a further R1 200-million for the coming planting season.

## TOUGHER WATER RESTRICTIONS PLANNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Marily Cohen]

[Text] **TOUGHER** water restrictions are to be introduced for consumers in the Rand Water Board region in an effort to achieve an overall saving of 20 percent.

The board's chairman, Mr Dale Hobbs, announced yesterday that from September 10, the watering of all gardens, including Government, provincial and municipal gardens and parks, as well as gardens of industrial and commercial undertakings, by means other than buckets and watering cans will be prohibited.

The prohibition also applies to the watering of playing fields and sports grounds, but not to cricket pitches, bowling greens and the greens on golf courses.

All the other restrictions currently in force remain unaltered, Mr Hobbs said.

**Fears**

During the week ending August 28, water consumption in the RWB area exceeded its weekly target by 2 055 and this confirmed the board's fears that the desired

overall saving of 20 percent would not be achieved unless the restrictions at present in force were intensified, Mr Hobbs added.

He urged local authorities to take steps to ensure that the additional restrictions can be imposed by September 10, as the RWB itself cannot enforce the restrictions.

And Mr Hobbs added that if there is no rain before the end of the year, water rationing might have to be imposed in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand and Vereeniging region.

**Volume**

Local authorities have already been requested to start preparing for such a move.

He said the total volume of water in storage in the Vaal and Sterkfontein dams was at present, 1 204 000 megalitres.

Mr Hobbs said: "Assuming the forthcoming rainy season is similar to the 1982/83 season — and provided a 20 percent saving on water consumption is achieved — the volume of water in both dams by November / December 1984 will be only 100 000 megalitres.

"That is one tenth of the combined volume of water in storage at present."

However, before that situation was reached, rationing would have to be imposed.

Even if the forthcoming rainy season brought three times the amount of rainfall as experienced last season, and the 20 percent saving was achieved, the dams would still contain only one third of the amount of water they do at present.

**Appeal**

Mr Hobbs appealed to everyone to save more water.

Flat dwellers did not seem to be making the same effort as individual residential homeowners were, he said.

**Shortage worsens**

THE Department of Environment Affairs has imposed further restrictions on the storage and extraction of water from the Umkomas, Crocodile, Komati and Umgeni rivers and their tributaries.

A notice in a special Government Gazette yesterday indicated that further restrictions had become necessary in view of the growing water shortage. — Sapa.

It had been estimated that industrial and commercial concerns had achieved an average saving of 15 percent; the mining industry 27 percent; White domestic households in their houses 10 percent and in their gardens 65 percent; Black residential houses six percent; and flat dwellers five percent.

Flats consume about 10 percent of the water provided by the RWB, Mr Hobbs said.

If they were saving only five percent, their contribution to the overall target of 20 percent was a mere 0,5 percent.

As, individual flat dwellers do not know what their water consumption is because it is not metered individually, Mr Hobbs suggested landlords inform them of how much they are using and the amount they should save.



He said the average household should consume no more than 1 000 litres a day — more than two times the amount householders in Durban are allowed to consume — while flat-dwellers should try to use only 750 litres a day.

CSO: 3400/1849

## ECONOMETRIC FORECAST PREDICTS VIGOROUS ECONOMIC BOOM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 83 p 23

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text] SOUTH Africa will show a negative growth rate of 4 percent this year, but the economy should start to recover in the second quarter next year and should show a vigorous boom, at least to the end of 1986.

This is one of the main findings of the Department of Economics at Rand Afrikaans University in its latest Quarterly Econometric Forecast, headed by Prof Geert de Wet.

According to the forecast, South Africa's economy showed a negative growth rate of one percent last year, and a negative growth rate of four percent is forecast for this year.

A growth rate of 3,9 percent is forecasted for 1984, 6,2 percent for 1985 and 7 percent for 1986.

Main factors behind the predicted recovery in the economy next year are a strong recovery in the US economy and a subsequent rapid recovery in South Africa's exports.

It is interesting to note that Prof De Wet and his team also forecast high growth rates for the

American economy. A growth rate of about 3 percent is expected for this year, and is expected to exceed 5 percent in 1984 and 1985, before subsiding to about 3 percent in 1986.

Other salient points of the forecast are:

- Interest rates are expected to remain high in the US and to increase further from the middle of 1984

- The US dollar is expected to remain strong for the remainder of this year, with a possibility to weaken marginally. It is expected to weaken between 7 percent and 14 percent next year.

- The gold price is expected to move upwards through 1984, reaching levels of \$700 early in 1985, before starting to decline in the second half of 1985 and during 1986 to \$500 an ounce.

- Gross domestic expenditure will probably decline by 8 percent this year, but will start to increase during 1984 to above 10 percent in 1985 and 1986.

It is expected that

Gross Domestic Expenditure will start to show positive growth rates from the third quarter of next year. Imports will also start to pick up strongly from the second quarter of next year while exports should start to recover towards the end of this year.

- The current account of the balance of payments will probably remain in surplus until the second half of 1985, whereafter it should move into a deficit situation again. The surplus for this year is estimated at R2 000-million and R3 760-million for 1984. A small deficit could appear in 1985 and could grow to about R4 000-million during 1986.

- Interest rates, both short and long-term, are expected to decline from the fourth quarter of this year and to remain low until the second half of 1985, before starting to increase again. Main factors behind the expected decline are the surplus on current account and the recession, which erodes the demand for money.

- Unemployment is expected to increase during 1983 and 1984, but will start to decline again as from 1985.

• The rand will remain weak against the dollar until the end of this year, but from next year the value of the rand should rise significantly against the dollar as a result of the weakening of the dollar on the world markets and the substantial improvement in South Africa's reserves.

• Money supply is expected to grow at 17 percent this year, but next year the growth should level off between 10 percent and 11 percent. In 1985 and 1986 it should start to grow faster again.

Prof De Wet and his team say "attempts at controlling money supply as a movement against inflation have so far failed and are unlikely to succeed in the future, although monetary discipline is certainly important and much needed".

They expect the rate of inflation to decline to about 12,3 percent during 1983 and to decline to between 9 percent and 10 percent during 1984 and 1985. In 1986, however, it is expected to bounce back to around the 14 percent mark again. It is expected that the rate will escalate further from the middle of 1986.

CSO: 3400/1849

## AZAPO OFFICIAL SAYS JOBLESS FIGURES 'MISLEADING'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Aug 83 p 6

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text] THE national unemployment figures released by the Department of Manpower are misleading. They only show unemployed registered workers and not the so-called illegals.

This was said by Mr Tandelani Nofolovhodwe, the Azanian People's Organisation's (Azapo) secretary for Urban and Rural Development.

According to the statistics released by the Department of Manpower, unemployment in South Africa's major cities was 72 788 during May this year. The black worker is the hardest hit of the four population groups, with 33 255 unemployed.

This shocking number which may reach alarming proportions soon, shows an increase of 6 908 jobless people as compared with the figure for April which was 65 980.

Already trade unionists and other organisations believe that the situation is likely to worsen if the country's economic position does not improve.

They have urged the Government to use funds from the Unemployment Insurance

Funds to initiate employment projects in the country.

Thousands of people have lost their jobs through retrenchments since the beginning of the year — thus swelling the ranks of the unemployed.

The department's report shows that unemployment among whites, coloureds and Asians has increased from January to May, but no figures are available from January to March for blacks.

A total of 20 544 people of all races are without jobs in Johannesburg, over 70 percent of them are black — 11 923 blacks, 5 130 whites, 485 Indians and 3 016 coloureds.

Azapo's Urban and Rural Development secretary Mr Tandelani Nofolovhodwe said that the figures showed unemployed registered workers and not on so-called "illegals". They are not authentic.

"There are blacks

who are exploited by employers by not registering them and these are not included in the Government's list.

"The Government is trying to prove to the international community that South Africa is not so bad, after all, so that they should invest in this country," he said. He also blamed the Government for the high rate of unemployment.

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash said that the figures indicated that hundreds of blacks in the urban areas were workless. However, she said, they were not representative of the total unemployment figure because they excluded rural and homeland blacks.

"Black Sash urges the Government to use funds from the UIF to initiate unemployment projects, particularly in the rural and homeland areas," Mrs Duncan said.

Fosatu's Mr Chris Dlamini said that unemployment is a socio-political problem which may result in the rise in crime, riots and other

mishaps if it is not curbed.

The Government and the private sector should engage in a policy of creating more jobs for all population groups,

especially blacks who are in the majority.

Various trade unions have also condemned the Government for the soaring rate of unemployment.

# NUMBER OF JOBLESS EXPECTED TO KEEP RISING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 83 p 11

[Text] HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The number of unemployed people in South Africa rose from 460 000 in 1981 to 550 000 last year and the situation will probably continue to deteriorate according to the 1982 annual report of the National Manpower Commission.

The report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, says unemployment figures are closely linked to the business cycle and are expected to increase along with a probable downturn in economic activity "at least during 1983".

The largest number of unemployed in 1982 were Blacks, with 471 000 people without jobs in November 1982, compared with 409 000 in January last year. The November figure represents 9,2 percent of the Black workforce.

Registered unemployment among Whites increased from 5 600 in De-

cember 1981 to about 10 200 last November.

About 5 300 Indians were without work at the end of last year, while 62 000 Coloureds were unemployed.

The report discounts claims that the total number of unemployed in South Africa is actually between two and three million, rather than the official figure of 550 000.

"There is not sufficient reason to doubt the current population survey figures (in fact the CPS's probably tend to overestimate visible unemployment)," the report says.

In the non-agricultural sector, 33 000 more people were employed in 1982 than in 1981, representing an increase of 0,7 percent against 3,4 percent in 1981.

The number of Black employees decreased by 0,1 percent in 1982.

The report says unemployment can be combated in the long term only by structural adjustments in the South African economy.

To facilitate such adjustments, the Government had:

- Made provision for the expansion of the formal and informal small business sectors.

- Drafted a Cabinet memorandum on job creation in South Africa.

- Introduced schemes for the training of work-seekers and

- Introduced incentives on a regional basis to stimulate the development of regions that have lagged behind. — Sapa.

# CISKEI PEOPLE'S DEVELOPMENT BANK ESTABLISHED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 83 p 19

[Text] THE President of the Republic of Ciskei, Dr Lennox Sebe, announced that the Ciskeian National Development Corporation is to change its name to the Ciskei People's Development Bank with effect from 1 September 1983.

In a joint statement by Dr Sebe and the managing director of the Ciskeian National Development Corporation, Mr Frans S Meisenholl, it is also announced that certain interest rates on housing loans to Ciskeians are to be lowered by 3,25 percent with effect from the same date.

This conversion makes this development instrument a truly Ciskeian institution in the best interest of the people, Pres Sebe said.

"The task of the Ciskei People's Development Bank will remain the economic development of Ciskei, but with far greater emphasis on the improvement of the plight of the ordinary Ciskeian in the street.

"As a first step in this direction, the decrease in interest rates on housing loans for lower income groups is an action worthy

of commendation, and in line with my ideal of providing each Ciskeian with a meal a day, a job and a home."

Mr Meisenholl says he sees the Ciskei People's Development Bank as a great challenge to improve on the already rapid economic development of Ciskei that has taken place since independence.

"While we shall maintain our efforts to vigorously promote the economic development over a broad spectrum, we shall focus our attention sharply on the improvement in the quality of life of all Ciskeians and especially of those less fortunate and in the lower income group.

"To demonstrate this commitment, we have decided to lower the interest rate on housing loans which amount to R10 000 or less at the time of approval providing that the loanee does not earn more than R400 per month, with 3,25 percent from 12,25 percent to 9 percent."

This reduction in interest rates, in the wake of an increase in the interest rates charged by commercial building societies, will

also be effective from September 1 1983 and will be applicable to future as well as existing loans.

The scarcity of development funds remains one of the biggest single obstacles in the way of the economic development of Ciskei, and ways and means of maximising the contribution from the private sector towards this development will be investigated by the Ciskei People's Development Bank.

The formal changing of the name is expected soon and the identity of the bank (including all stationery and advertising) will be established as soon as it is practically possible.

The directors of the Ciskei People's Development Bank, eight of whom were members of the board of the Ciskeian National Development Corporation, are Dr P K Hoogendyk (chairman), Mr F S Meisenholl (managing director), Mr J L Allen, Mr W M Bogwana, Mr B J Kenyon, Prof C H T Lalendle, Mr G M Serrurier and Prof J H Smith.

Two new members of the board are Chief J Mabandla, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, and Mr N Ferreira, chairman of the Ciskei Small Business Development Corporation.



GOVERNMENT'S INFLUX CONTROL POLICY EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 83 p 8

[Text] THE SOUTH African Government's policy of influx control was a powerful weapon for those who questioned the commitment to capitalism, the chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Gavin Relly, told the Free Market Foundation in Johannesburg yesterday.

Influx control legislation restricted the urbanisation of Blacks through "pass laws" or housing permits.

Mr Relly said this policy, more than any other, was central to South African affairs and the country's economic growth.

"It is also a powerful weapon in the hands of those who are only too ready to question the national commitment to the principles of free market capitalism," he said.

"The ambivalent nature of influx control thinking was evident a long, long time ago and some of those patterns of thought are still with us."

The Anglo chief said the influx of Blacks into urban areas was controlled mainly through the deliberate maintenance of overcrowding. Unless

something was done about housing, the abolition of pass laws would have very little effect on the system.

He said there was a growing acceptance by the Government that some Blacks in urban areas were there to stay — the 99-year leasehold scheme for houses, the programme to sell those houses to their occupants, the construction of new schools in townships, general improvement projects and the Black authorities' acts were evidence of this.

The Government's partial acceptance of the Rikhotso judgment, which gave urban Blacks conditional residence rights, was another "major step forward."

The Anglo chairman said it was wrong that the South African Police had been given the responsibility of putting laws into effect and a large section of the population now regarded the police as enforcers of political policies rather than protectors of the public.

"The situation in South Africa is ironic in that the controls we impose do much to create the very conditions we seek to avoid — fewer Blacks in towns means a higher proportion of single males

more prone to crime and, secondly, conditions of overcrowding," Mr Relly said.

These were "breeding grounds for nefarious activity perpetuated by our conscious failure to build proper accommodation." — Sapa.

## EFFORTS TO INCREASE TOURISM UNDERWAY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 83 p 14

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] A CAMPAIGN to rescue South Africa from the present tourist depression is to be launched.

According to Dr Rocco Knobel, chairman of the SA Tourist Corporation, the new approach will be through a new body, the South African Tourism Board.

This, he said in the annual report of the corporation, would combine the activities of the tourism section of the Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, the Hotel Board and Sa-tour.

The report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, noted that the increase in tourism to South Africa last year was up a meagre two percent on the figure for 1981.

**Figures**

It said that just over 446 000 overseas visitors arrived in the Republic during the year — a figure excluding visitors from neighbouring African countries.

The two percent increase, said the report, represented a sharp reduction in South Africa's

annual tourism growth rate, which stood at over 10 percent in 1981.

Yet the small rate still compared favourably with the setbacks suffered by many overseas countries as a result of the depressed state of international tourism.

According to preliminary estimates of the world tourism organisation, the prolonged worldwide economic recession caused a drop of 1,3 percent in international tourism last year.

But, said the report, an even more difficult year is expected this year, with reduced intakes of tourists again being registered by many countries.

Forward indications were that 1984 would see the easing of economic restraints, leading to a resurgence in international travel.

Dr Knobel said in the report that the new Tourism Board would — with the help of private enterprise — hopefully formulate a comprehensive policy for the future development of all facets of the country's tourism industry.

He said that among the major issues to which the new board would have to give urgent attention were the rapidly rising

costs of South Africa's tourism infrastructure, including the cost of getting to and from the Republic, and the lack of comprehensive research and reliable statistics.

The report said it was hoped that the findings of the commission of inquiry into problems of tour operators in the Republic would receive urgent attention from the Government.

This would in turn lead to an improvement in touring facilities available to overseas visitors.

CSO: 3400/1849

SOUTH AFRICA

SUNDAY EXPRESS EDITORIAL OPPOSES PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

MB041302 Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 4 Sep 83 p 24

[Editorial: "Put No Faith in the Rule of Men"]

[Text] The principal argument for voting "yes" in the referendum on November 2 is that to vote "no" may precipitate catastrophe.

Mr P.W. Botha, and with him the verligtes [enlightened] who came to power almost by accident after the Info scandal, would almost certainly lose that power to the rightwing forces of Afrikanerdom. The verligte reform movement would give way to verkrampte [far right] reaction, and to reliance on the army and the police to reimpose apartheid and to suppress dissent.

Catastrophe is not too heavy a word to describe such an outcome.

We are not certain that the future can be so precisely foreseen but the argument is not disreputable. It is accepted by serious people in all communities, and it is put forward--implicitly even in the National Party's propaganda--as an overriding reason to accept a constitution which has been described by one leading advocate of a "yes" vote as "an abortion."

An abortion it is. The moderates--including, during the past year or so, this newspaper--who quarrelled with the Progressive Federal Party in the course of giving encouragement to the Nationalist reform movement, have been betrayed. Having supported and defended the verligtes during the long gestation of reform from 1977 to 1983, they have been presented with an abortion.

The question--and it is the only question now relevant--is whether the abortion is any better than the consequences which would flow from a "no" vote.

To succeed, a constitution needs legitimacy; it must be broadly accepted. This constitution is so sorry a document that it is seldom defended, and often supported only on the grounds that its inevitable failure may open fresh opportunities for change.

It is more likely, we fear, that the constitution's unrepresentative (and therefore weak) democratic aspects will soon fail, that the strong authoritarian machinery will then come into play unchecked, and the consequences will differ little from the worst results of a "no" vote: abuse of power, internal turbulence, and external pressure.

Nobody can, at this stage, truthfully say which course of action will have the worse results. Hence, expediency is no guide to voting, and it is wise to fall back on the most tested principle of our civilisation: the only sure protection against oppression is to put the rule of law above the rule of men.

Among the things a civilised person does not do is to vote against the rule of law, and this constitution, like the detention laws, violates the rule of law.

With great regret, even with sorrow, we would vote "no"; and pledge to work for a new process of reform, and a new constituency for it.

CSO: 3400/1857

SOUTH AFRICA

SUNDAY TIMES CALLS FOR 'YES' VOTE ON NEW CONSTITUTION

MB041305 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Sep 83 p 24

[Editorial: "The Referendum--It's Flawed But It's Worth a Try"]

[Text] And so, after many months of stupefyingly tortuous progress through caucus, congress, select committee and, by the end of this week, Parliament itself, the Government's proposals for constitutional change will finally be placed before white voters in a referendum.

It is this newspaper's hope that South African voters, who have hitherto sent only white representatives to Parliament, will support the plan for an enlarged legislature which will, for the first time, extend national political rights beyond the white minority.

Not because the Republic of South African Constitution Bill 1983 is a perfect piece of legislation. On the contrary, it is a grievously defective thing with shortcomings which have been highlighted in our columns over many months.

Rather, our support for the measure is based on a pragmatic belief that, imperfect as it may be, the Bill represents a first step in the right direction.

The Bill can be evaluated at two levels. If it is seen as the last word in constitution-making--that is, a set-in-concrete plan which will define for evermore how the country will be governed--it is incurably flawed and can be opposed with equanimity.

At another level--and remembering that in this country, perhaps more than in any other, politics is, ultimately, the art of the possible--it can be viewed as a promising departure from a past position which, damagingly and unjustly, determined that government in South African was a whites-only monopoly.

No matter how ungainly the vehicle, the new constitution inspects whites and people of colour between the same shafts. After years in the wilderness, coloured people and Indians will join the political mainstream in a most visible way.

Given our past, true progress in South Africa was in any case never likely to come in a sudden flash of utopian reform. But if we are to escape the cul de sac of more than three decades, it is possible to see this Bill as the shaky beginning of progress towards discrimination-free political justice.

We tend towards the latter view.

In this we differ from the Progressive Federal Party, a party whose leadership we respect and in whose general philosophy we, although an independent newspaper, find much to support.

The PFP has committed itself to oppose the new plan.

There is nothing dishonourable or unpatriotic about such a stance. Indeed, it could be argued that there may even be room for two strategies in approaching the constitutional question.

[line missing, as published] encourage the Government to further reformist endeavours; the other less compromising and designed to keep alive the pristine goal of shared power among all South Africans.

For our part, we see the referendum as a curtain-raiser which must be won before the main match can be played.

In this preliminary phase, coloureds and Indians will be brought into the process of government, thus deracialising it and preparing the country for the next, and far more important, step.

This is to devise, in concert with black leaders, a system of government by consent of all the governed in which the rights of all minorities are properly safeguarded.

We are, too, less sanguine than some others about the consequences for South Africa if the plan is defeated in the referendum.

The belief that rejection will compel Mr P.W. Botha and Mr Heunis to return to the drawing board does not, to our mind, take account of the true dynamics of Afrikaner politics.

A political leader who has staked so much on a single project and traumatically divided his followers in pursuit of it can scarcely be expected to survive such a rejection.

A "No" majority, therefore, is more likely to precipitate the dumping of Messrs Botha and Heunis and lead to their replacement by less venturesome leaders who will push reform on to a back burner while they give priority to the paralysing task of trying to re-unify Afrikanerdom.



At best, therefore, it is stand-pat which will gain. At worst, the position of Dr Treurnicht's Conservatives and their dangerously primitivist views will be strengthened to a point where they occupy the high ground, thus setting back reform by decades.

Those who regard Mr Botha's problems with his constituency as his "own" affair are blithely ignoring a key element in the South African equation: for the foreseeable future, reform will take place in South Africa with the collaboration of a Nationalist Government or it will not take place at all.

Mr Botha's problems with his supporters are not his alone. They are, disagreeable as the reality may be, the problems of all South Africa.

Imperfect, incomplete and in some areas even calamitously deficient as the Constitution Bill may be, there is, nevertheless, contained within it an astounding--yes, even an exciting--potential for evolutionary reform in South Africa.

Whatever else Mr Botha has done, he has courageously let the constitutional genie out of the bottle for good.

So let battle be robustly joined in what should--for, so late have we left it, that South Africa will not easily have another opportunity--be the most important and creative political debate in our history.

For its part the SUNDAY TIMES will, during the next nine weeks as it has done in the most recent past, strive to report fairly and objectively on the campaign and open its columns to balanced expressions of opinion for and against the referendum question.

CSO: 3400/1857

## TOP UNIONS 'HOLD FIRE' ON NEW CONSTITUTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 83 p 13

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — Four leading trade union groups have decided not to join the United Democratic Front or any other groups campaigning against the new Constitution and the "Koornhof Bills".

The Federation of South African Trade Unions, The General Workers' Union, the African Food, and Food and Canning Workers' unions, and the Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association have, however, reiterated their support for all "progressive" organisation opposed to the new Constitution and other apartheid laws.

Mr Johnson Mpukumba, GWU national president, said his union was still busy with the formation of a new trade union federation, which was their top priority.

He said: "This is not to say we reject the UDF, which we would consider joining if we had a mandate from our members".

"We wholeheartedly support any organisation which is progressive and democratic and we are prepared to assist in their campaign."

Mr Joe Foster, general secretary of Fosatu, said his federation had members who supported a large number of political organisations.

To side with just one organisation would divide Fosatu's membership, he added.

"While we are encouraging our members to take part in progressive community organisations, we are not as an organisation prepared to affiliate to the UDF at this stage — though our executive will consider their approaches," he said.

Mr Foster said the big tasks ahead for Fosatu were trade union unity and the development of working-class leadership.

The APCWU and PCWU said in a statement they supported the UDF's stand and encouraged their members to take part in campaigns

against the new Constitution and other apartheid laws.

"However, our first responsibility as a union is

to the workers, and their foremost need is a federation which can unite workers' organisations and organise unorganised

workers," the statement said.

"Till this is done, it won't be possible for the working class to take the lead in the struggle for one united, democratic South Africa."

— Sapa.

ORIGIN OF FUNDS FOR NATIONAL PARTY REFERENDUM ADS QUESTIONED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] The National Party is setting up a high-cost front organisation to handle the referendum campaign--an organisation which will have at its disposal millions of rands to woo the white voter to its side, according to informed sources in Pretoria.

And yesterday in an interview, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said bluntly: "It would be very interesting to know where the Nats are getting the funds for their campaign."

There was strong reaction in political circles yesterday to four-page advertisements in all the Sunday newspapers--with no mention in detail of who was responsible for the ads--propagating backing for the Government.

It is understood that the advertisements are only the start of a campaign, which is expected by the time it reaches a climax to have cost millions of rand.

Sources in Pretoria claim knowledge of frenetic behind the scenes activities in the National Party to set up a front organisation to handle the campaign. Clearly the party is adverse, for various reasons, to having its direct organisation linked [text missing].

"Reading the ads yesterday, it seems that the content of the referendum campaign will be the same again--the "swart gevaar" aimed at "scaring the day-lights out of the White voter."

He said the real tragedy already was that the wording of the ads was such that it would detract from any advances the Government might have made in propagating an image of accommodation, in time, for Blacks in the new constitutional dispensation.

Dr Slabbert said in an interview it was quite clear the country would be faced with a barrage of unprecedented advertising on the referendum issue--and the irony was that even if the government had a 90 percent success rate from

White support the workability of the new constitution would still depend on the co-operation and support of people who were not White.

"And these people will not be bluffed by fancy advertising.

"The only thing that will convince them is real change. Lavish advertising will not impress them," he said.

"And the real 64 000-dollar question is--the one for which I would like to know the answer--is where the funds are coming from."

As it was in the campaign the Government had access to SABC radio, television and control of the Department of Information, Dr Slabbert said.

#### Ads State 'What SA Will Get'

In four-page advertisements in Sunday newspapers yesterday, the National Party (without disclosing that the advertisements had been placed by it) states:

"If South Africans vote yes they will get:

"A secure future for themselves and their children; peaceful co-existence and equality of opportunity; orderly reform and reason; protection of group interests through self determination; promotion of common interest through co-operation; strong and purposeful leadership; a united and resilient South Africa; economic, political and social stability; maintenance of orderly government and civilised standards; fairness, freedom and prosperity through justice.

"However, if they vote no they will get:

"One man, one vote government; racist "Baasskap"; integration; division, no change; violent change; revolution and dictatorship; unrest; meaningless political promises and impractical alternatives."

According to Sunday newspapers, the National Party is using Klerck, Marais and Potgieter Compton. It is associated with Saatchi and Saatchi, which engineered the Tory landslide victory in the recent British General Election.

CSO: 3400/1849

SOUTH AFRICA

CARTOON DERIDES NAT REFERENDUM TIMING

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Aug 83 p 4

[Text]



CSO: 3400/1849

## SOUTH AFRICA

### PFP, NRP WANT JOINT THREE-HOUSE SESSIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 83 p 4

[Text] The principle of power-sharing would be thwarted if the three Houses of Parliament proposed in the new Constitution could not have joint sittings, Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston) said yesterday.

He moved an amendment for inclusion of a new clause before clause 32 of the RSA Constitution Bill which makes provision for resolving disputes between the three Houses.

Mr Van Rensburg's amendment made provision for joint sittings because, he said, democracy could only function effectively if the leaders of the different population groups could sit together and deliberate.

"As a result of this process understanding can be achieved and consensus reached," he said.

"If that is the aim of democracy then I say it cannot be achieved by locking these components away in watertight compartments.

"In terms of this structure we should have the National Party, New Republic Party, Conservative Party and Progressive Federal Party members all meet separately and then, when we fail to reach agreement, have some other non-elected body make the final decision.

"That is a ridiculous comparison," interjected a Government member.

"Of course its ludicrous," Mr Van Rensburg responded. That was why he was moving his amendment. Such a system would foster conflict and polarisation, he said.

Another example of the shortcomings of the Government's proposals was that groups of people of different population groups who all believed in democracy, the free market system, and anti-communism--100 percent of the Indian and Coloured populations and 49 percent of the Whites, ie PFP supporters--could not under this system stand together and promote these values as goals for South Africa.



"If the Government does not want to accept my amendment then it means only that the Government is not prepared to put democracy into practice," he said.

"It means that the Government will only be satisfied with continued White baasskap."

Mr D E T le Roux (NP, Uitenhage) said the potential for conflict would be greatly increased if Mr Van Rensburg's amendment was accepted.

This apparently did not worry the PFP who evidently were in favour of one-mand-one-vote and wanted to use joint sittings to outvote the Government with the help of the others Houses.

The NP, however, believed in the protection of group rights and could therefore not support the amendment.

Prof Nic Olivier (PFP elected by members) said that if the views of the other Houses coincided so much with those of the official Opposition that they voted together to defeat Government Bills, this would imply a motion of no confidence in the Government.

It would mean Government policies were so unacceptable to the other Houses that they would be willing to team up with the Opposition, Prof Olivier said.

He added the system of separate sittings would be time-consuming.

Opposing the amendment, Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP, Rissik) said the Government's long-term plan was in any case that there would be a single Chamber comprising all three race groups.

The select committees of the three Houses which would discuss Bills of general interest would conduct their activities "underground," Mr Van der Merwe said.

The public would not be allowed to know what was discussed by these committees.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in reply Mr Van der Merwe knew more about "underground" activities than the Minister did.

The standpoint of the Government was that group interests had to be protected and separate sittings were therefore necessary.

Of Mr Van Rensburg's amendment, Mr Heunis said the PFP member was aware that there were political differences among all population groups.

If the divisions between members in the White House were also evident in the other Houses, there would be no chance to reaching consensus in a joint sitting.

The Leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said his party would vote in favour of the amendment because it believed separate sittings would reduce the chance of attaining consensus.

The NRP believed that initial sittings on "general" affairs could be held separately but the final decision on any such Bill should be taken jointly.--Sapa.

#### Govt 'Fears Press at Joint Sessions'

The Government's only objection to a PFP proposal that joint sessions of the proposed three Houses of Parliament be held to discuss "general" affairs Bills appeared to be that the public and the Press would be present, Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston) said.

Speaking in the RSA Constitution Bill's committee stage on an amendment he moved that joint sittings be held, Mr Van Rensburg said the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, had said experience in the present President's Council had shown that "joint" sessions could work, and that goals could be achieved through consensus.

"Now he says the only reason why it wouldn't work here is that the Press and the public would be present at proceedings."

The House divided and the amendment was defeated, with the NRP voting with the PFP against the CP and the NP.

CSO: 3400/1849

## SOUTH AFRICA

### PRIVATE SECTOR'S ROLE IN REFORM PROCESS EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] The new opportunities being given the private sector accord commerce and industry a unique role as a catalyst in South Africa's reform process, the executive director of the Urban Foundation, Mr J H Steyn, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Steyn, speaking at the annual general meeting of the Urban Foundation, said South Africa was a society in a state of transition.

"Each one of us can assess his or her individual group response to the changes," Mr Steyn said.

"To some, especially those materially and disadvantaged, (their positions) would seem to have improved only marginally.

"To others, especially those who have strong cultural and traditional ties interwoven with the political order, the changes reflect a traumatically altered situation," he said.

Mr Steyn said the next year would be a "time of great questioning."

"The twin enemies of progress in South Africa, fear and distrust, will provide fertile soil in which polarisation and intolerance could prosper.

"We should not permit the tensions of our time to impact upon or inhibit our capacity to promote the values to which we subscribe," Mr Steyn said.

For the first time the budget for education (R3,4 billion) had exceeded that for defence (R3,18 billion).

"Unless government action is taken as soon as possible on the key recommendations of the De Lange Report (on education) the impetus of the investigation will be frustrated with grave consequences," Mr Steyn warned.

The creation of a single ministry of education would allow the immediate involvement of all involved to negotiate and participate within a national perspective.

Mr Steyn said 1984 would see South Africa coming to grips with the problems posed by the process of urbanisation.

He said a positive urbanisation strategy would consist of at least the following elements:

--A positive urban development policy accommodating rapid urbanisation following the planned growth, development and management of existing metropolitan and other urban areas;

--A migration policy employing positive incentives to influence the movement of people:

Viable

--A regional development policy focussed on economically viable decentralisation and rural development.

--A national job creation programme aimed at increasing employment opportunities in the most cost effective manner without undue emphasis on job relocation.

Mr Steyn said the private sector was coming to realise it could play a decisive role in shaping the future.

"South Africa's future is not cast in some pre-determined role but is being created now by determined people," he said.--Sapa.

Role of Urban Foundation Now 'Developed'

RECOMMENDATIONS by the Urban Foundation affected two major developments in South Africa during the foundation's 1982-3 financial year, its annual report said yesterday.

The foundation's recommendations were acted on before the passing of the Black Local Authorities Act in June 1982 and also before major changes were made in national housing policy.

The foundation says the Black Local Authorities Act offers real opportunity for Black community leaders to enter into negotiations with Government on many critical issues.

In its report, the foundation says the proposed Black Community Development Bill depends critically on the implementation and acceptance of the Black Local Authorities Act.

The changes in national housing policy the foundation helped to implement are:

- Mobilising private sector capital loans for low income housing;
- The continued promotion and acceptance of 99-year leasehold; and
- The development and organisation of finance for self-help housing schemes.

The foundation's education trust has established

itself as a major funding source for educational projects. Contributions to the fund totalled R2,085 million up to the end of March 1983.

"The Urban foundation has, after six years, developed its real role in society," the report said. "The changing state in which we have operated has much enhanced our efforts."

In the future the foundation intends focussing its attentions on "reform targets directed at improving the quality of life of urban people and the provision of more reliable information on which to select these targets". -- Sapa.

## 'UF Will Have to Promote Change'

THE expansion of the Urban Foundation's role from aiding development to one of promoting change was inevitable once it became apparent its aim of improving the quality of urban life could not be realised without fundamental changes and reforms in society, the foundation's chairman, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, said yesterday.

Mr Oppenheimer, speaking at the annual general meeting of the foundation in Johannesburg, said positive change being effected was no guarantee of general acceptance by the affected community or society.

"This is probably unavoidable in a society such as ours with its complex problems and diverging ideologies and opinions on how they should be tackled," Mr Oppenheimer said.

He said the situation was further aggravated by the lack of generally acceptable political structures in Black, Coloured and Asian communities. "Where official councils, committees or similar authorities do exist, their public support is generally limited."

Mr Oppenheimer said community involvement was the highest priority of the foundation's work.

"We are on the road to meaningful and fundamental reform and there can be no going back.

"The reform will largely have to be led by the government but the private sector also has an important role to play," Mr Oppenheimer said.

He added the Urban Foundation would play an ever increasing role in fostering and directing co-operation for positive change and development.  
— Sapa.

## PFP'S HULLEY SCORES GOVERNMENT 'GERRYMANDERING'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 83 p 4

[Text] A CLAUSE in the Constitution Bill dealing with the composition of ministers' councils should be seen against the background of the Government's "gerrymandering" in choosing members of the defunct Coloured Representative Council, Mr Roger Hulley (PFP, Constantia), said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on the Bill, Mr Hulley said the government had overlooked the leader of the majority Coloured party in favour of "their own man" for leadership of the CRC.

In the Constitution Bill, it was left to the discretion of the State President to appoint the council member he considered to have the support of the majority in the relevant house as chairman of its ministers' council.

"It is one thing for the Government to gerrymander the CRC. It is another thing for them to gerrymander the future Houses for Coloureds and Indians. But this clause deals with the future parliamentary system of this country," Mr Hulley said.

**Departure**

The clause was "yet another departure from the tried and trusted principles of the democratic process."

In the present Cabinet, power flowed upwards from the Ministers to the Prime Minister and the State President. But in the Constitution Bill, power was assigned downwards from the President.

The Bill provides for a ministers' council of any house to consist of:

- Ministers appointed to administer state departments for "own" affairs;
- Ministers without portfolio;
- Deputy ministers of State Departments;
- Cabinet ministers of the same population group co-opted by the ministers' council for a definite or indefinite period and for a particular purpose.

Dr C J van der Merwe (NP, Helderkruijn) said the President would not be able to act indiscriminately in appointing the chairman of a ministers' council. Should a House disagree with his choice, it was able in terms of the Bill to pass a motion of no-confidence in the President's choice.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said Mr Hulley's reasoning was flawed because he was pleading for the retention of conventions of a particular democratic system, the Westminster system.

"We have all agreed that the Westminster system offers no solutions to South Africa's problems. We have said that the system cannot be applied to this country in an unadapted form."

Equally, the Minister said, its conventions could not be retained in toto when the system within which they evolved was being removed.

If Mr Hulley insisted the clause contained a departure from democratic principle the only way Mr Hulley would be able to retain that principle would be to retain the Westminster system of government and its conventions.

Deviating from it did not imply a departure from democracy, Mr Heunis said.

In the United States ministers were appointed to the Cabinet from outside the political system but nobody would venture to accuse the Americans of having departed from democracy.

The clause was approved in a division, with the NP and the NRP voting against the PFP and the CP.



SOWETO MAYOR DENIES POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTIONS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 30 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] THE "mayor" of Soweto Mr David Thebehali yesterday dismissed reports that the Soweto Council elections expected in November are to be postponed to March next year as "absolute rubbish".

Mr J J Jonker, liaison officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development also said he was not aware of any move from within or outside his department to have the elections postponed.

Both he and Mr Thebehali expect the elections to be held in November as scheduled.

A report in a Sunday newspaper quoted an unnamed source involved in the planning of the Local Black Authorities Act poll as saying that there were big problems which made it impossible for the elections to be held this year.

**DR KOORNHOF**

The problems included lack of sufficient time to prepare for the elections and the fact that the planners had no

idea how the voting was to be conducted.

Dr Piet Koornhof is, according to the report, to be informed of the problems and requested to postpone the elections until May next year.

Mr Thebehali said the Soweto Council has made all necessary preparations and that as far as he was concerned, elections are definitely going to be held in November.

He said that he was with Dr Koornhof in Cape Town on Friday and they had discussed the forthcoming elections and that the Minister had expressed his delight at the progress made in preparing the elections.

On Sunday September 4, Mr Thebehali will address a public meeting to be held at Dr Vilakazi High School in Zola.

His arch-rival Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, who is also leader of the Sofasonke Party, also announced that he will hold a meeting scheduled to start at 9 am on Sunday at Eyethu Cinema on Sunday.

# BILL OF RIGHTS SEEN ESSENTIAL TO FREEDOM

Durban POST NATAL in English 17-20 Aug 83 p 11

[Article by Ameen Akalwaya: "So, White Man, You Think South Africans Have... Freedom"]

[Text] **F**REEDOM is a relative concept. As if to prove this, a Johannesburg newspaper this week reported its main story under the headline: *Rumanian 4 flee to South Africa seeking freedom.*

Now South Africa must seem a strange country in which to seek freedom, but it is understandable in the light of differing racial perceptions. While most whites would regard this as a free country, blacks say they are fighting for freedom in a country in which they are oppressed.

If this is indeed a free country, why has the Government steered clear of introducing a Bill of Rights?

The answer, of course, is in that hackneyed phrase: Freedom is indivisible. And the Government is trying to divide freedoms, if not limiting them altogether.

In 1954, in the historic case of *Brown vs the Board of Education*, American courts held that separate but equal education was inherently discriminatory. On the other hand, separate but

equal education, remains the goal of the South Africa Government.

And the Government, in effect, has conceded that separate but equal is not possible. In 1953, when blacks were campaigning to defy apartheid laws, the courts ruled that separate but equal treatment was required in the case of an African who entered a white waiting room at a Cape Town station.

But the Government, in terms of the Separate Amenities Act, set aside any presumption of common law that separate

facilities must be equal. It provided that the facilities need not be substantially similar to or of the same character, standard, extent or quality as those set aside "for the other race".

The effect of that law is still felt today in public

amenities such as education.

In the United States, despite the 1954 decision, blacks are still battling to gain equality in the fields of employment, housing and education. It is a continuous battle, and not only for blacks. The battle for "freedom" is a growth industry in the US as the courts are regularly called on to rule in cases involving civil liberties.

Yet, the American constitution guarantees individual freedom. The courts are the final arbiters. In this country, as seen in the 1953 Cape Town case, Parliament can override court rulings.

It was thus interesting that at the weekend, the Judge President of the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, Mr Justice A J Milne, called for a Bill of Rights, with the power to test it vested in the Supreme Court.

He said such a Bill would be an excellent way to get both the legislature and the courts to take cognisance of "basic rights and freedoms".

The learned judge noted that the law of

apartheid was contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. But, he added, the interpretation of that law by South African courts often took into account many of the provisions of the declaration.

If apartheid then is contrary to the universal declaration, are white South Africans correct in regarding this as a free country?

The answer is provided by Bishop Desmond Tutu when he says that so long as blacks are not free, whites too cannot be free.

For the concepts accepted in the West can easily be tested in South Africa to show that whites too have limited freedoms here.

• **Freedom of Speech:** Not an excess of that in South Africa. Arbitrarily banned people and organisations cannot be quoted. The terms of the Internal Security Act are so wide that people can be at risk even for embarrassing the administration of the State.

• **Freedom of the Press:** Goes with freedom of speech. While no country has a completely free Press — military secrets, for example, cannot be divulged in almost all countries — South Africa has more than 100 laws directly or indirectly regulating Press reporting. Some whites have told me that a column such as this would not be tolerated in the Soviet Union. True, but black journalists are aware that they operate under the sufferance of the Government here, and the axe can fall at any time. Many of my colleagues have been banned or detained. "Establishment" newspapers

such as *The World*, *Weekend World*, *Post Transvaal* and *Sunday Post* were directly or indirectly banned. Magazines and smaller community and student newspapers continue to be banned.

• **Freedom of Association:** The Improper Political Interference Act ensures that a political party can accept members of only one prescribed race group. The Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts also affect freedom of association. The Separate Amenities Act and segregated education also fall in this category. Most banned people cannot attend gatherings.

• **Religious Freedom:** While the Government has not tried to stop anyone from practising his or her religion, the laws can have the opposite effect. Africans, for example, need permission to travel to different parts of the country. Whites, coloureds and Indians need permits to enter African areas, even for religious services.

• **Freedom of Movement:** The pass laws, of course, are the most blatant isolation of this right. So are aspects the Group Areas Act, which also affects whites to a limited extent. Indians are barred from the Free State. Some opponents of the Government also cannot get passports to travel abroad.

So why are whites not protesting about the limits placed on their freedoms? It is because they have accepted, through the ballot, these limitations so long as their unilateral political power over blacks, and their economic interests are not threatened.

Compared to blacks, they are much more free.

Can you imagine the outcry if the racial roles were reversed?

## SOUTH AFRICA

### NEED FOR BILL OF RIGHTS DEFENDED

Durban POST NATAL in English 17-20 Aug 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Bill of Rights is the Answer"]

[Text] A Bill of Rights is being debated in Parliament this week. The PFP official Opposition has set out eight points on which freedom should be guaranteed and entrenched in the draft constitution.

They called for a guarantee of freedom of conscience and religion; of thought, belief, opinion and expression; of association, peaceful assembly and movement and to pursue a livelihood.

They also called for freedom from discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, sex or creed; from deprivation of life, liberty, security and property and for equality before the law and equal opportunity.

We would be happy with such a Bill of Rights. We believe that the vast majority of voteless would be and we believe a substantial proportion of white voters would be too.

But the official Opposition stood alone.

They were attacked by right-wing Conservatives for the rights bill being "too left" and by the NRP for "trying to destroy group rights." The Nats said they were sympathetic but said "no." It was unnecessary, they said.

With the Nationalist Government's record, however, it seems that a Bill of Rights entrenching equality before the law is entirely necessary.

And the eight points the PFP's Mr Harry Schwarz outlined would create a firm and reliable base from which to develop constitutional change.

CSO: 3400/1849

MINISTER VILJOEN'S COMMENTS CONFUSE INTERNATIONAL RUGBY MEDIA CONGRESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Sep 83 p 11

[Article by Howard Salkow]

[Text] THE Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, left delegates to the final day of the International Rugby Media Congress somewhat confused.

After a lengthy speech outlining exactly what was and what was not being done at all levels for all races in the country, he ended off on an abrupt note.

Noted Fleet Street writer John Reason asked how the Minister saw the next 10 years for South Africa.

"Politicians are not meant to be prophets," is how he put it, walking away from the microphone.

His comment left the packed hall stunned and many of the foreign journalists said afterwards this remark had set the congress back.

**Machinery**

In his speech, Dr Viljoen said the Government was not moving towards total integration in schools sport but was instead providing the machinery for integration at school level to take place.

"The Government is not forcing integration, but leaving it up to the sports people to decide on how they want to integrate," he said.

He admitted that there were inequalities in sports facilities for Whites and other race groups.

Dr Viljoen also released figures representing money spent for sports facilities for the various communities. There were: R15,57-m for Black community and facilities during 1981/82; R5,32-m on Indian and Coloured communities, and R9,87-m for White provincial schools.

He added at the meeting that he had invited the British Minister of Sport, Mr Neill McFarlane, to visit South Africa and hoped he would be able to accept the invitation.

**Society**

"I can tell you that the majority of Whites prefer a differentiated society including different residential areas and schools systems.

"The majority of Whites, although they fully accept the need for reform, refuse to be forced into unacceptable political changes for the

sake of international re-acceptance in sport," Dr Viljoen said.

There was disillusionment among the writers when the Minister for Constitutional Affairs and Development, Mr Chris Heunis, failed to attend.

They had been told that any questions on the proposed new constitution concerning sport would be answered by Mr Heunis.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, also cancelled his invitation to speak at the congress.

Dr Viljoen said the demands made for South Africa's re-acceptance into international sport had shifted from the field of sport to politics.

"It is no longer the sports administrators of the world who laid down the conditions for South Africa, but the politicians behind them," he said.

He made an attack on the South African Council on Sport (Sacos), an organisation which advocates the slogan "no normal sport in an abnormal society."

He accused Sacos of intimidation in Coloured and Asian schools and communities and the discouragement of contact with Whites in the sporting arena.

## SAIC SEASONAL MEETING'S INDECISION HIT

Durban POST NATAL in English 17-20 Aug 83 p 10

[Article by Dennis Pather: "So Much Gobbledegook at the Seasonal SAIC Y-A-W-N"]

[Text] LAST week witnessed yet another seasonal pilgrimage to Durban by members of the Government-created South African Indian Council.

They came from all corners of the country, ready for earnest debate to solve some of the many pressing problems afflicting Indian people in the country.

With briefcases tucked under arms, they filed in one by one into the carpeted Council chamber in Stanger Street, bowing ceremoniously to their chairman, Mr EV Mohammed.

It was all serious and dignified, with the promise of some articulate debate and firm resolutions in the offing.

But that was not to be. It turned out to be one of the duller political happenings of our time, certainly one that the SAIC itself would like to forget.

Observers in the public gallery, including many seasoned members of the press, were almost unanimous that the standard of debate in the Council had reached an all-time low.

Apart from glimpses of sound debate from a handful of members — and these were few and far between — much of the four days was characterised by incoherent gobbledegook and personal attacks on the Council's critics.

Several important issues, including the Government's constitutional proposals, education, the housing shortage and the effects of the current drought, featured on the highly-impressive agenda.

But few, if any, received the attention they deserved.

Instead the gallery was treated to large helpings of aimless waffle in debates that sometimes bordered on the comic.

Transvaal member Mr Ahmed Arbee perhaps summed it all up when he sarcastically recited a prayer he had said before leaving his hotel room that morning.

It said: "God, please help me keep my mouth shut until I know what I am talking about."

A press colleague covering Council sessions for several years said the standard of debate in the SAIC not only reflected the depths to which its representations had sunk, but also served to show up the present councillors who purport to take decisions on behalf of the Indian people.

"Unfortunately, many of the present members lack political perspective, and in comparison to most of their predecessors, their conduct during debates leaves a lot to be desired," he said.

These observations on the proceedings were put to the chairman of the executive committee of the Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, and he was understandably guarded in his comments.

He did however concede that many members tended to centre attention on "parochial" issues, instead of addressing themselves to issues on a national level.

"I will concede that some members may not

be good public speakers. They don't have the gift of the gab. But they are good field workers," he said.

Perhaps one of the biggest disappointments of the session was the Council's stalling on taking a firm ye or nay on the all-important constitutional proposals.

Whether this was a deliberate ploy to keep the Government on tenterhooks to strengthen the Council's bargaining hand for even greater reforms, remains to be seen.

What was apparent though was that while many members saw the proposals as "an improvement on the present constitution" and deserving of support, they feared coming out into the open for fear of further alienation from the community at large.

On the recommendation of Mr Rajbansi, who incidentally dominated discussion on this issue, it was eventually agreed to abide by the feelings of the community as expressed in a



referendum (if such a referendum is to be ever held).

It was however during a later debate on education that the level of discussion reached its lowest ebb.

Eager to defend the SAIC against criticism for taking over control of Indian education, some members resorted to a barrage of personal and abusive attacks on individuals and organisations.

Prime, but predictable, targets were the Teachers Association of South Africa, the Natal Indian Congress and the Committees of Concern, as well as individuals like Mr Pat Samuels, the Tasa president, Mr Juglall Gangai of the NIC and the recently-unbanned Mr M J Naidoo.

Doctors who have been campaigning through newspaper ads for the withdrawal of education from the SAIC, also came for their share of derision,

as did an unnamed senior Education Department official who was said to be stirring up anti-SAIC feelings behind the scenes.

There's one thing to be said about of the old SAIC stalwarts like J N Reddy, Joe Carrim, Salaam Mayet or even the late A M Moolia, A M Rajab and M B Naidoo.

They came in for strong criticism from the left for identifying with the Government-created institution. But in whatever they did, they always ensured that the Council's proceedings were conducted with dignity and decorum. They also contributed soundly to some stimulating debates on the issues of their day.

## NEDBANK GROUP PUBLISHES FACT BOOK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 83 p 19

[Text]

*Financial Reporter*

"SOUTH Africa: an Appraisal", a comprehensive analysis of the facts and figures that make up the South African economy has been published by the Nedbank Group.

It is likely to prove a useful guide for the many analysts around the world who seek objective financial and economic data on the countries they invest in.

The several unfortunate experiences of banks with their international lendings during the past 10 years have highlighted the need for careful analysis of country risk.

Banks have set up special research departments and the demand for reliable statistics has risen rapidly. This is why the Nedbank Group has published an updated edition of "South Africa: an appraisal".

Like its 1977 predecessor, the publication tries to provide readers with facts and figures about South Africa using standardised, international bases of comparison. The 288-page volume "seeks to inform those who wish to weigh the advantages and risks of financial involvement in South Africa".

The authors have not tried to influence the various "appraisals" that can be based on the information contained in this report. Conclusions are not drawn in "South Africa: an appraisal". The numbers, the facts behind the numbers, and the questions to be posed are left to stand on their own.

While a total analysis is built up in steps, the Appraisal starts with the broadest sweep — a brief statistical overview of the land, its people, its domestic economy, and its external economic relationships.

These figures may lead

readers who wish to obtain information about specific detailed matters to turn directly to those topics that interest them most. Section 3 is a cross-reference — a selective index guide — to key topics.

The main body of the report commences in Section 4, with a discussion of the "duality" of the South African economy and a suggestion of several international contexts in which it may be useful to place the country.

The report consists of 18 different sections.

SOUTH AFRICA

CITIZEN, SOWETAN COMMENTS ON CARLTON BLAST PUBLISHED

ANC Aim Questioned

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Carlton Blast"]

[Text] The African National Congress does not accept the independence of Ciskei.

It has planted a bomb in front of the door of the Ciskeian consulate-general in the Carlton Centre office tower and caused damage totalling about R200,000.

What it hopes to achieve by this is not known to us, for Ciskei, as an independent State, is not going to collapse because of a bomb explosion in Johannesburg.

As in other attacks against South African Government offices, police stations and civilian targets, the ANC is probably seeking to achieve propaganda for its cause rather than to strike any real blow in the name of "liberation".

In the case of Ciskei, there is enough unease about events in that territory without having the ANC setting off bombs.

We are aware of the family feud among the Sebes.

We have watched with some concern the arrest of top officers, accompanied by reports of an attempted coup.

We have been far from convinced that the presence of a South African security man at the time of the arrests was just a coincidence (or that he gave a passing, helpful hand).

We have noted, with some amazement, a former security adviser being taken to Weskoppies Mental Hospital in Pretoria, when there has been nothing wrong with his mind, being freed by a court, only to be rearrested by our own security police, with the possibility now being canvassed of his being extradited to Ciskei.

The point simply is that we appear to be more involved in Ciskei than we should be.

For this is an independent country, or so we claim. And we should have no hand in putting down an attempted coup, or giving that territory any more help than we should give as a friendly country which has granted Ciskei its independence and is providing expertise and finance to help put it on its feet.

No doubt Pretoria is anxious to ensure that Ciskei does not explode in its face, for nothing would be worse than if an ex-homeland became so destabilised that it was taken over by forces inimical to the interests of the sub-continent and South African in particular.

We hold no brief for those who have been arrested. Chief Sebe's brother, Major-General Charles Sebe, who ran the country's various forces and has a bad reputation as far as treatment of opponents is concerned, is hardly a man who engenders any sympathy here.

But he is not a person antagonistic to Pretoria--and if there had been a coup, it is unlikely that it would have affected relations with the Republic.

The fate of any of the alleged conspirators is not something that should concern us.

As for the Carlton Centre blast, the fact that the ANC planted a bomb in an office tower fills us with revulsion.

People who have businesses or work in the building were put at risk.

The bomb was aimed at a specific target, but there was no guarantee that the effect of the explosion would be confined to the one floor and that falling debris would not injure anyone.

Terrorism, whether against a Ciskeian office or against a police station, against a strategic installation or against a building partly occupied by the military, is deplorable violence to achieve political aims.

We hope that, like the perpetrators of other terror blasts, the people who carried out Friday night's attack on the Carlton Centre will be speedily arrested and punished.

One further point: Security at the centre is excellent. The fact that the terrorists were able to breach that security is no reflection on those whose duty it is to protect the centre.

All it means is that precautions have to be tightened even further, and we are sure this will be done.

Each attack is a lesson to those who guard us against terrorism. For only by learning from them can they provide sufficient security to prevent attacks and to lessen the effect of attacks that succeed.

## Ciskei Situation's Gravity Noted

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Explosive Homelands Situation"]

[Text] A BOMB explosion purportedly by the military wing of the African National Congress (ANC) goes off at Johannesburg's Carlton Centre and sets off a chain-reaction of fear from here to the Ciskei.

While many people, including blacks, have expressed concern about bomb attacks that may injure or kill civilians, there is no doubt that the Government's homeland policy is about to cause us serious problems.

And while we cannot condone the use of explosives and violence, we have to bring the gravity of the Ciskeian situation in particular, and other homelands in general, to the fore.

If people in the external axis of the liberation struggle are going to view the situation in the Ciskei with such seriousness we would be naive not to respond by voicing our concern.

The situation there is no doubt very ugly. Because of the intimate relations the people of that homeland have with other South Africans, this affects us directly. The jackboot methods of repression by the government of the Sebe family and sycophants is only the tip of the iceberg.

Not too long ago the government of Venda showed what it was capable of doing when there is crisis in that country. Most of these men are complete incompetents who have been tarred with the brush of corruption from the day their so-called countries gained independence.

Information to the rest of the country about the incidents in the Ciskei is at the best fragmentary. It comes as no surprise that people

outside of South Africa see the situation as even more damaging than we do who are nearer. There has always been the suspicion that the fraud of homeland politics would one day collapse like a pack of cards, or even worse explode in violence.

That day is getting closer. The troubles in these countries will hardly be halted if puppets like the Sebes and the Matanzimas still hold power. They have built for themselves a dangerous coterie of elite military rulers who will brook at nothing to stop power from escaping through their fingers.

This country can ill afford blasts such as happened at Carlton Centre. But these things are simply the symptoms of much deeper problems embedded among other places in the homelands and the black townships.

When he landed at Jan Smuts Airport from a recent trip abroad Bishop Desmond Tutu told reporters that the ANC was prepared to speak to the government of this country with people like him (Tutu) as mediators. It seems like a very tall order to give the Government, but the situation is alarming enough to warrant such extreme action. The situation otherwise is simply too ghastly to contemplate in more ways than one.

# MMABATHO AIRPORT CONSIDERED ADAPTABLE FOR JUMBO JETS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 83 p 5

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text] The runways at the new international airport being built at Mmabatho have been designed in such a way that they will only have to be lengthened to accept jumbo jets for landing.

This indicates that the Bophuthatswana Government planned ahead with the possibility in mind that the airport would easily be able to adapt to accept wide-bodied aircraft.

But there is no immediate possibility that the Safmarine interests in the newly-formed Newco company, which has taken over the casino interests of Southern Sun and Holiday Inns under its umbrella, will put up the R60-million to instal the necessary facilities to cater for the wide-bodied jets at this stage.

Top sources at Safmarine agreed yesterday, however, that the logical entity to run international charter flights from Mmabatho was Safmarine's air arm which at present operate Namib Air and Air Cape, and that the company is looking to expansion in this field.

A weekend report quoted Mr Wynand van Graan, managing director of the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation, as saying

that the pullout of the indirect SA Government interest in Newco, held through the Industrial Development Corporation, had opened the way for the introduction of cheap excursion flights overseas.

Mr Van Graan suggested that the logical operator of such flights would be Safmarine, but if they declined, there were several other airlines which might take up the proposition.

The runways at the new airport at Mmabatho have been designed to accept aircraft up to the size of Boeing 747s. The runways are scheduled for completion in March, but in the design strength was added beyond existing needs for easy conversion to accept the larger types of aircraft used on international flights.

One of the reasons why such flights could prove attractive, according to

Mr Van Graan, is that because of the considerable protection enjoyed by South African Airways, international flights to and from South Africa are very expensive, and that an operator in Bophuthatswana would be able to undercut the SAA prices.

Any discussion on possible involvement of Safmarine — which has a significant stake in the casino venture — will be held over at least until the return from the Far East of the corporation's executive chairman, Mr Marmion Marsh.

But Safmarine sources yesterday indicated that the item is certain to be raised as Safmarine is definitely interested in developing its air services.

It was emphasised, however, that the introduction of such a service could only make sense in the long term. Preliminary discussions on the

possibility could start very soon, perhaps before the end of September.

It was no mystery that Mmabatho had been seen for some time as the base for an international airport and the "age of the jumbo jet is not too far away" in Bophuthatswana, my sources suggested.

Mmabatho is seen as a logical staging post for bringing tourist packages for visits to the Newco casino empire which now extends to Bophuthatswana, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and offshore Mauritius.

Mr Sol Kerzner, who has management control of the new set-up, was not available for comment yesterday. A spokesman for his office said the possibility of opening Mmabatho airport to international air traffic was not at present on his agenda — he was too busy sorting out the structuring of staff in his extended empire.

SAA is remaining mum on the subject until concrete facts emerge.



SOUTH AFRICA

CATHOLIC BISHOPS CONFERENCE PRESIDENT ON NAMIBIA 'ATROCITIES'

Archbishop Stands by Statement

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 30 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Zwelakhe Sisulu]

[Text] Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC), yesterday said he stood by the statements he made regarding alleged atrocities in Namibia, even though he may be charged.

In February this year, Archbishop Hurley made a Press statement in which he alleged that South African forces in northern Namibia were committing atrocities against the local population.

Archbishop Hurley said that in July he was informed by the police that a docket had been forwarded to the Attorney-General with a view to possible prosecution against him, as a result of the statement.

SWAPO

In his statement on Namibia, Archbishop Hurley had highlighted certain alleged atrocities and the massive support that SWAPO enjoyed in the area.

Archbishop Hurley said he was informed by the police that a charge against him was being investigated under certain provisions of the Police Act.

"I was invited to make a statement pertaining to the incidents, but on legal advice I refused to do so," Archbishop Hurley said.

Windhoek

In view of the possible charge, he said, he had instructed his legal advisors to investigate the matter further.

"They have had a number of consultations in Windhoek with parties who had first-hand knowledge of incidents pertaining to my previous statement and have perused official court documents such as inquests and summonses issued against the authorities for damage resulting from unlawful action by the South African forces," Bishop Hurley said.

He added: "Upon careful consideration of the facts presented to me I am satisfied that I have complied with my duties and that I certainly have grounds for believing that my previous statement was well-founded."

#### Commentary on Hurley Statement

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 31 Aug 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference, is prepared to stand by the chilling report he gave on allegations of atrocities by South African forces in Namibia.

We would be somewhat careful to take a stance on the truth or otherwise of the allegations made by Archbishop Hurley. For in the first place the legal restraints placed on us in this regard are rather formidable and secondly the circumstances surrounding an area which is for all intents and purposes one of low intensity civil war are difficult to prove nor disprove.

There is a tendency, old as war itself, that either places a damper of silence on such situations of conflict, or tries to spread disinformation or misinformation, in the interests of what it believes to be the public good.

As much as silence and misinformation leads to confusion, we cannot take too much issue with authorities who believe that certain things have to be kept silent to avoid widespread panic and depression.

This situation makes things particularly difficult for people like Bishop Hurley, who out of their calling and perhaps a belief in the common good, investigate and make public their views of the situation.

It must be very difficult for them to be able to weigh what the consequences of their revelations might be in the short and the long term. It also needs courage.

In a statement he made to the press Archbishop Hurley had highlighted certain alleged atrocities and the massive support that SWAPO enjoyed in the area. He said he was then informed by the police that a charge against him was being investigated under certain provisions of the Police Act.

"I was invited to make a statement pertaining to the incidents, but on legal advice I refused to do so," he said. Because there was this threat of a charge against him he made further investigations through his lawyers and was now satisfied that his previous remarks were valid.

This looks to us like a very courageous step. It will take some doing to prove in court allegations of incidents that take place in a situation of ongoing conflict as in Namibia. There are also all kinds of legal niceties that may make things rather difficult for the Archbishop.

The fact that he is prepared to stand by his allegations in the light of all this, makes the allegations extremely serious. If the government did decide to prosecute we are afraid they might get themselves into the embarrassing situation of having to defend some things that might emerge from the evidence. The terrain is simply bristling with combustible possibilities.

It seems unlikely that these things would go as far as court. In the meantime the tragedy of whatever is happening in Namibia continues daily.

The story is becoming boring in fact, as countless people try to solve what appears to be the insoluble.

Finally, if the problems of Namibia are so intractably complex, then we fear that the situation in South Africa will become even more difficult to resolve.

CSO: 3400/1849

BISHOP TUTU CLAIMS PHONE BUGGED, MAIL TAMPERED WITH

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] BISHOP Desmond Tutu, of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) said this weekend that he discovered while overseas that his mail and all overseas phone calls to his Soweto home, had been tampered with.

Speaking at a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport after returning from New Zealand on Saturday morning, Bishop Tutu also said that he spoke to the African National Congress' publicity secretary, Mr Thabo Mbeki, at Vancouver where he attended the assembly of the World Council of Churches (WCC).

Although he did not disclose what they had discussed, Bishop Tutu said they had a good conversation. He was convinced from his talks with Mr Mbeki that the ANC would be prepared to lay down their arms if the Government was willing to dismantle apartheid.

"I don't believe that they are bloodthirsty people who espouse violence for the sake of violence," he said.

Bishop Tutu, who has been out of the country for three weeks, said he was well received in Canada, America and New Zealand where his arrival and stay were given wide Press coverage.

He said he had testified as a defence witness in the trial of six Maoris who were charged in connection with the violence which erupted in 1981 during demonstrations against the South African rugby tour of New Zealand.

"But I have one principle; I never say outside South Africa what I would not say here. I spoke very frankly and also commended Mr Fanie Botha for his dispensations in the labour front.

"But I also said that his good work was spoilt by the actions of the security police who harass trade unionists, and that apartheid was being intensified by the homelands policy. I again

Ababa, Ethiopia, said in a statement that the attack had been carried out by "a unit of Umkhonto we Sizwe (the

## UNIVERSITIES UPSET BY PERMITS FOR SOME FIELDS OF STUDY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 83 p 8

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text] ENGLISH - language universities yesterday welcomed the Government's decision to suspend the quota system for the admission of Black students to White universities.

However, they expressed misgivings over the permit system which is to apply to some fields of study, like medicine, dentistry, veterinary science, paramedical, nursing, pharmacy, optometry, agriculture and surveying.

The Minister of National Education, Dr Gernt Viljoen, said the suspension of the quota system would not apply in these fields where there had been substantial investment at Black universities to provide training facilities.

Applications for permits, however, would be sympathetically considered.

Commenting on the decision, the Vice-Chancellors of three English-speaking universities said they were relieved by the Government's announcement that the quota system for admitting Black

students would not be implemented at this stage.

The Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes University, Dr D S Henderson, expressed "a measure of relief that the system would be applied more sympathetically than what might have been anticipated.

"However, alongside the vice chancellors of the other English-speaking campuses, I reaffirm my commitment to a completely non-racial academic policy," he said.

#### Pleased

Dr Stuart Saunders, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, said he was "very pleased" the quota system would not be imposed and said UCT would admit students on merit, using criteria determined by the university.

"The university regrets that Africans will have to apply for permits to attend our medical and land-surveying faculties," he added.

"I would hope that the relevant sections of the amended universities act which empower a Minister of State to impose

conditions on a university regarding admission of students on racial grounds will be repealed," he said.

#### Contrary

The University of the Witwatersrand is pleased that it will not be required to implement a quota based on race which is contrary to its basic philosophy of equal educational opportunities, the vice chancellor of Wits, Prof D J du Plessis, said.

"However, there are still racial restrictions on the admission of Black students to certain faculties which we believe to be educationally, socially, morally and financially undesirable," he said.

The Rector of Natal University, Prof J J Greyling welcomed the suspension of the quota system.

"I do my best to depoliticise the university, and now that we won't have to impose the quota system, I believe that is a positive step towards depoliticising university education."

Prof Mike de Vries, Rector and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Stellenbosch, said Dr Viljoen's statement had put

paid to the so-called permit system.

"I also welcome the fact that there was consensus to such an extent between the Minister and universities about the composition of the various student communities that regulation in this regard has proved to be unnecessary," he said.

SIGNIFICANCE OF GOVERNMENT DECISION TO SUSPEND UNIVERSITY QUOTA SYSTEM NOTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 83 p 6

[Editorial: "No Quotas"]

[Text] THE ENGLISH language universities will be pleased that the Government has decided to suspend the controversial quota system regulating the registration of Black students at White universities.

When the Universities Amendment Bill providing for quotas was announced, there was an outcry, some of the staff and students of these universities threatening civil disobedience.

The quota system would have replaced the arrangement whereby students who are not White could be admitted by permit of the Minister concerned.

In the sense that universities could admit whom they pleased in accordance with the quotas set for them, this was an improvement.

However, the De Lange Commission had recommended that priority be given to the restoration of the rights of universities, as autonomous educational institutions, to decide who should be admitted as students.

The universities claimed these recommendations for reform were not being implemented, and the amendment to the Universities Act merely varied the way in which the restrictions imposed since 1959 were to operate in practice.

Their main objection was that the quota system would continue to deny the right of Black students to compete freely for admission to the university of their choice.

Another objection was that the system would transfer, from the Minister to the universities, the obligation of denying admission of Black students who qualified for admission.

A joint statement by the Universities of Cape Town, Rhodes, Natal and the Witwatersrand said: "The only proper grounds for admission to courses of study are academic and not race, colour or creed."

On the other hand, the University of Stellenbosch welcomed the new measure, saying it acknowledged the "autonomy of universities" and was a "positive step".

Indeed, the Minister has had no trouble at all with the Afrikaans universities.

Even now, he is able to say that the Afrikaans universities of Stellenbosch, Pretoria, the Orange Free State and Port Elizabeth do not foresee their universities enrolling annually more than 100 to 400 Black students for undergraduate courses. Quotas will thus be unnecessary for them.

In the case of English-language universities, which place a premium on academic freedom, the outcry over the quota system was such that staff threatened they would not implement it.

In the debate in the House of Assembly, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, stuck to his guns, maintaining that the replacement of permits by a quota system would largely "depoliticise" the decision about individual admissions and give greater scope for university autonomy.

The measure was passed. But now, after consultation with the four English-language universities, Dr Viljoen says it appears their own selection policies, which are based on academic standards, will achieve the same end result the Government has aimed at with the quota system.

There is a sting to his decision — the suspension of the quota system will not apply to



certain fields of study where there has been substantial investments made at Black universities to provide training facilities.

Until these facilities are utilised to full capacity, a Ministerial permit will be required for a Black student to attend a White university to study medicine, dentistry, veterinary science, paramedical courses, nursing, pharmacy, optometry, agriculture or surveying.

Applications for permits will nevertheless be sympathetically considered.

We doubt whether this will please the English-language universities any more than the quota system did.

But in the context of Government policy, even the suspension of the quota system, after such a bitter battle inside and outside Parliament, must be considered a major concession.

CSO: 3400/1849

SOUTH AFRICA

LAMONT TOWNSHIP OPPOSES INCORPORATION INTO KWAZULU

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Sep 83 p 10

[Text] Durban.--Many members of the Lamontville Residents Committee do not want to be incorporated into KwaZulu.

They were responding to statements made yesterday by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, in Cape Town that their massive township, to the south of Durban, the scene of violent unrest this year, may be incorporated into KwaZulu.

Committee members told THE CITIZEN that incorporation into Kwazulu would do nothing to improve township living standards and would not help in meeting a proposed 63 percent rent hike.

They said they would rather have the township come under the direct control of the Government. They pointed out that KwaZulu was impoverished and could do little to ease their financial problems.

When told of a report that the head of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, wanted them to move, they said that Chief Buthelezi, too, could do little to improve their standard of living and soaring rentcosts.

They said incorporation of the township into KwaZulu was better than the present situation where they were controlled by the Port Natal Administration Board. But it would be in the interest of everybody concerned if the township came under the direct government control.

Amid unrest and violence in the township earlier this year, Dr Koornhof flew to Durban for urgent talks on the proposed rent hike with the Mayor of Durban, Mrs Sybil Hotz, and the Port Natal Administration Board.

CSO: 3400/1849

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

**NEW REGIONAL OFFICES**--The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning will open four new regional offices on September 1. They will be in Pretoria, Kimberley, Nelspruit and Pietersburg, four of the eight development regions defined at the Good Hope conference in 1981. The department already has offices in the other four regions--Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein and Pietermaritzburg. In a statement in Pretoria yesterday, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said the regional offices would be "closely connected with the further development of the regional initiatives announced by the government. "They will liase on a regional basis with local bodies and will provide the department with feed-back about their activities."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 83 p 11]

**MRS MANDELA CHARGED WITH ASSAULT**--Brandfort.--Mrs Winnie Mandela, the wife of imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, was yesterday charged in the Brandfort Magistrate's Court with assaulting Mr Andrew Pogisho on July 3. Mrs Mandela was unable to attend the court hearing because of a family funeral. The magistrate, Mr J H Meyer, postponed the case to November 7.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 83 p 2]

**MAMELODI YOUTH ORGANIZATION**--The Mamelodi Youth Organisation (Mayo) was launched at the weekend. At a meeting attended by about 100 youths at the Mamelodi YMCA centre, speakers said the young generation was morally and spiritually obliged to contribute constructively towards the welfare of the society and that "the unity of the youth is the vital key to the realisation of our objectives." The aims of the new organisation are to: unite all the local youth; take up the demands and aspirations of the young people; normalise the relationship between the youth and parents; create a spirit of trust, responsibility, understanding and friendship among the youth; install in the youth the proper understanding and acceptance of equality of male and female; strive towards a non-formal education of the youth on Christian matters, accepting the society; install a spirit of health and determination in disillusioned young people. A statement read on behalf of the Mamelodi Action Committee said Mayo was to be considered a viable social body which would ensure total involvement and commitment of the youth to the cause of the people. "In our determination to obliterate ignorance in our midst, we encourage on-going discussion workshops and the reading of material related to our situation," the statement said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Aug 83 p 2]

**NAAWU SLAMS POLICE**--The current wage dispute at Firestone in Brits shows signs of escalating. Security Police have approached Firestone workers and warned them to stop causing "trouble" at the firm. Naawu has condemned this "unwarranted interference by the police in what so far has been a peaceful stoppage. Brits is by now well known as an anti-union stronghold and the police seem to be intent on keeping it that way." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Aug 83 p 5]

**NEW SAIC PARTY**--It is now almost certain a new party will be formed within the Indian Council following dissention after moves to have the number of Transvaal and Cape seats reduced. If the new party comes into being it will comprise Independents, four from the Democratic Party and, according to informed Transvaal sources, a few members of the ruling National Peoples' Party who are planning a breakaway. SAIC members in the Cape and the Transvaal are deeply upset and up in arms over two issues: the recommendations made to the Parliamentary Select Committee that the Transvaal seats be reduced to six from 10 and the Cape seat to two from three; Memos given to members at last week's session differed from those presented to the Select Committee. [Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 17-20 Aug 83 p 1]

**SAIC ACTION IN SPRINGFIELD**--Plans for the building of a high school in Alpine Road, Springfield, at the expense of 50 Indians homes may be shelved following top level representations by the South African Indian Council. A feasibility study on the plans has been completed by the Department of Community Development. The demolisher's hammer has been hanging over the heads of the 50 affected families living in the Alpine Road and Lotus Road complex for 10 years. Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman of the Indian Council, said this week he was confident that the homes would be saved following representations by the SAIC. Meanwhile several families in Kenville are also uncertain of their fate because their properties are required for educational purposes. A feasibility study is also being carried out by the department in this area to establish whether the school cannot be sited elsewhere. [Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 17-20 Aug 83 p 1]

**HERO'S WELCOME FOR MAZWAI**--Veteran journalist Mr Thami Mazwai, released last week after more than two years in jail, was given a hero's welcome by about 20 journalists in Soweto. Former colleagues of the Sowetan newspaper, where he was news editor, gave him the warm reception at his Pimville home where he was reunited with his wife Beledé and their two children Thandiswa (7) and Nontsikelelo (2). Mr Mazwai, jailed with four others for refusing to give evidence in a political trial against the Soweto Students' Representative Council members Khotso Seathlolo and Mary Masabata Loate, said: "I shudder to think what kind of reception I would have had if I had given evidence. "As a journalist, I could not divulge in court something said to me in confidence. It would have destroyed my credibility and my career completely. "Before I was sentenced, I heard somebody else who refused to give evidence in a political trial was sentenced to five years' jail. It hung heavily over me, but I was resolute not to give evidence." It was not the first time Mr Mazwai was jailed for a politically associated offence. While still a scholar in 1963, he served three years at Kroonstad prison and Robben Island for activities related to a banned organisation. Mr Mazwai did freelance work at the RAND DAILY MAIL and SUNDAY TIMES, and worked at Golden City POST, the WORLD, and was news editor at the SOWETAN. He was secretary of the Media Workers'

Association when he was detained. He was released from Diepkloof prison with three of the people who were sentenced with him. They were: Mr Thabo Ndabeni of the Azanian People's Organisation and Mr Carter Seleke and Mr Sipho Somacele of the Azanian National Youth (Azanu). The other man jailed with them, Mr Solomzi Selani, also of Azanu, was released a day earlier. [Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 17-20 Aug 83 p 5]

KART CHAMPIONSHIPS—South Africa is to stage the first round of next year's Formula E Kart world championships for 250 cm<sup>3</sup> machines. Mr Trevor Kilburn, president of the South African Formula "K" Association, announced at the weekend the executive committee of the world controlling body for karting, the Commission Internationale de Karting (CIK), had decided at a meeting in Paris recently to allocate the event to South Africa. At the same time, South Africa will host, for the fourth year in succession, the CIK all-Africa championships which will run simultaneously with the world championship event. "The South African kart grand prix will be run at the Zwartkop circuit, near Pretoria, on February 3 and 4 next year and this will be the first time a world championships karting event has been held outside Europe," said Mr Kilburn, who had attended the Paris meeting. The other three rounds of next year's world championships will be run at the world-famous Silverstone, Nurburgring and Paul Ricard grand prix circuits in Britain, West Germany and France respectively. At least 50 competitors from countries like Britain, Sweden, Austria, West Germany, Italy, Switzerland, France, Denmark and the Netherlands are expected to compete at Zwartkops. Among them will be a string of reigning and former world and national champions.—Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 83 p 11]

OPPOSITION MP'S ON PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL--Cape Town.--The Government is to make provision for Opposition parties to nominate 10 of the 23 members appointed to the President's Council by the State President. The Minister of Constitutional Development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in committee on the Constitution Bill he would, at the appropriate time, introduce an amendment to this effect. Provision would be made for Opposition parties to be represented on the council on a proportional basis. Mr Heunis made the announcement after the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw said the fact that there was no provision for Opposition representation on the President's Council affected the NRP's attitude to a clause which makes provision for the State President to consult the President's Council on his decision with regard to which matters constitute 'own' and "general" affairs.—Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 83 p 12]

STRIKE FIGURES FOR 1982--An average of 1000 workers were on strike every day last year--according to figures released by the National Manpower Commission yesterday. There were 394 strikes and work stoppages, involving 141 571 strikers which led to a loss of 365 337 man-days in 1982. The number of strikes and work stoppages rose from 342 in 1981 to 394 last year, resulting in the greatest loss of man-days in a decade, according to the commission. Blacks made up 86,5 percent of the striking workers, and 43 percent of the strikes lasted one day or less. Most strikes took place in the manufacturing sector, and most of them occurred in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal area, the Eastern Cape and Durban. All the strikes were illegal in terms of the Labour Relations Act.



In its 1982 annual report, tabled in parliament yesterday, the commission says the increase in the number of strikes should be seen as a long term trend. The reasons for this include "economic development in general, the development of black population groups in particular and their increasing awareness of the bargaining position and the normal operation of the labour market." The extent of the loss of 2,6 man-days per striking worker "should not give rise to excessive concern," according to the report. The number of strikes decreased during the last four months of last year. Seventy four of the total number of strikes in 1982 occurred between September and December "probably because of the general deepening of the economic recession." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 30 Aug 83 p 3]

UNION-CARMAKERS TALKS--The Cusa-affiliate, the United African Motor and Allied Workers' Union is currently negotiating recognition agreements with five major motor companies in an attempt to normalise labour relations on the plants. The union's general secretary, Mrs Dora Nowatho, told The SOWETAN yesterday that talks were at an advanced stage and the first recognition agreement was likely to be signed next month. The union had tabulated a series of complaints which it had termed "unfair labour practice", including that no employer has the right to refer to an employee as "boy" or "kaffir". Its second victory came this week when Datsun-Nissan agreed to pay more than R100 000 compensation to over 70 retrenched workers outside the industrial court in a settlement that has been seen as "a vital move in industrial relations". [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Aug 83 p 15]

INKATHA ELECTION MEETINGS--The East and West Rand regions of Inkatha will hold two mass meetings on Sunday in preparation for the forthcoming KwaZulu Legislative Assembly elections to be held next month. The East Rand region will hold its meeting at the Nguni Hall in Vosloorus near Boksburg, starting at 9 am and the West Rand region will hold its one at the Jeppe Central Hostel starting at 2 pm. Dr F T Mdlalose, the KwaZulu Minister of Interior who is also the national council chairman of Inkatha, Mr H Madonsela, the deputy speaker of the present KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr P O Sikhakhane a member of the KwaZulu government who represents Madadeni and Mrs C N Zikalala, chairperson of the East Rand region of Inkatha, will be among the speakers at the two meetings. Mr Steven Mbatha, the publicity secretary of Inkatha in the East Rand said yesterday thousands of Inkatha supporters from as far as the Vaal Triangle, Devon, Pretoria and other townships are expected to attend the two meetings. Mr Mbatha said of the 26 constituencies in the KwaZulu Assembly, only four are believed to be opposed. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Aug 83 p 15]

SIGMA LAYOFFS--The Sigma Motor Corporation in Pretoria announced yesterday that about 341 workers are to be retrenched. The retrenchment follows a decline in the sale of Peugeot and Colt models over the past few months. Sources in Pretoria said yesterday the South African Consumer Council was partly to blame for the decline. The consumer council started a campaign against Sigma's Peugeot models earlier this year. It made requests on radio, television and in newspapers for all owners to Peugeot models to contact it. The council claimed there was a problem in the quality of Peugeot vehicles and they wanted owners to complete questionnaires to determine the exact nature of the shortcomings. Sigma denied the claim and said they themselves had long since sent out questionnaires and that they had rectified all the shortcomings in the



Peugeot range. The director of the consumer council, Mr Jan Cronje, said yesterday it was unfair to blame the council for the retrenchments. "Our country is currently in the grips of a severe recession and to my mind that is the reason for the retrenchments," he said. A spokesman for Sigma, Mr Phillip Botha, said yesterday it was not possible for Sigma to comment on the possibility that the consumer council caused the retrenchments. "We are still investigating the Peugeot matter. As soon as we have the results we will be able to comment on it. Mr Botha stressed the retrenchments were the result of the recession and not because of a decline in sales in certain models. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 83 p 8]

STATE SUBSIDIZES FARMERS--A Government subsidy concession to farmers at agricultural cooperatives will give the hardpressed South African farmer a vitally needed breathing space, according to the president of the SA Agricultural Union, Mr Jaap Wilkens. Mr Wilkens said yesterday in Pretoria the Government decision to subsidise interest rates on production credit at agricultural cooperatives was "most welcome". The move was announced last week by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, at the Free State congress of the agricultural union. Mr Horwood promised that the State would subsidise the interest rates on production credit granted to farmers by co-operatives from Land Bank funds for the next season--the actual rate being 30 percent of the prevailing Land Bank cash credit rate. He said the concession would come into effect on Thursday. The measure follows representations by the SAAU to Mr Horwood. Mr Wilkens said the contribution by the State would give farmers substantial relief under the present difficult circumstances. "This will help reduce the present high interest rates with which farmers must contend and will enable him to continue production with more confidence after the serious economic setback brought about by the present drought conditions in agriculture, said Mr Wilkens. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 83 p 9]

HOMELANDS GET MAIZE--Johannesburg plans to donate 75 tons of maize meal worth about R50 000 to Gazankulu and Lebowa to help alleviate the effects of the drought in these areas over the past few months. The matter is to be discussed today at the monthly city council meeting and is certain to be accepted by all parties. The chairman of the management committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer, said the council was fully aware of the difficult situation in the homelands as a result of the drought and had accordingly decided to assist. Most of the council's Black workers from Transvaal come from Gazankulu and Lebowa and this played an important role in the decision to donate the food to these areas, he said. The management committee felt that instead of giving money to the drought-stricken areas, it would be preferable if 12,5 kg bags of enriched maize meal were purchased and distributed. To ensure that the food will be distributed in the areas where it is most needed, the various delivery points will be determined in close co-operation with the governments of the areas, Mr Oberholzer said. The first consignment is expected to be delivered by the first week in October this year. Similar assistance has already been made to Gazankulu and Lebowa, but in the form of cattle. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 83 p 14]

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH CISKEI--Zwellitsha.--Ciskei has agreed to an extradition treaty with South Africa. According to the Ciskeian Government Gazette,

extradition will be granted in terms of South Africa's Extradition Act of 1962 in the case of people facing imprisonment for more than six months, or a more severe penalty than a fine alone. The Ciskeian Government has requested South Africa to extradite a detainee and former security advisor to Ciskei, Major-General Taillefer Minnaar, who is being held in Central Prison in Pretoria. --Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 83 p 3]

PSI-JAPANESE AGREEMENT--Power Systems International (PSI) has signed an agreement with one of Japan's leading pneumatic manufacturers for the distributorship within South Africa. PSI--a member of the Hudaco Industries group--will handle the range of international control components manufactured by the R150-million a year turnover CKD, Corporation of Nagoya, Japan. CKD is known throughout the world as one of the leaders in pneumatics technology and the introduction of the products locally will go a long way to improving productivity within the South African industry. These products will include a Sequencer/Programmer for sequential circuitry suitable for the pneumatic industry, rotary actuators, sensing valves and many other innovative units. This agreement will expand the range of pneumatic products available from PSI established only a year ago, but already one of the leading pneumatic suppliers in South Africa. According to Dr B McInnes, PSI chairman who has just returned from Japan, where he concluded the agreement: "We are aiming to be, within the next two years, one of the two leading suppliers of pneumatic products in a market which is presently worth in the region of R25-million." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 83 p 25]

CP OPPOSES MIXED CABINET--The Conservative Party was totally opposed to the creation of a racially mixed Cabinet and foresaw there would be problems achieving consensus, Dr Willie Snyman (CP Pietersburg) said. Speaking in the RSA Constitution Bill's committee stage on a clause dealing with the composition of the Cabinet in the new dispensation, he said his party would vote against the clause. A racially mixed Cabinet, as proposed, would not be able to achieve consensus. An example of this, Dr Snyman said, was the current immigration policy of allowing immigrants only from "White countries". How could a racially mixed Cabinet reach consensus on issues like this he asked. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 83 p 4]

POWER STATION DAMAGE--The cost of last week's fire at the Kelvin B Power Station to the Johannesburg City Council was estimated at between R10-million and R20-million, the Council was told yesterday. Replying to a question from Mr Paul Asherson (PFPP), the chairman of the Housing and Utilities Committee, Mr Carel Venter, said yesterday the fire appeared to have been caused by a cracked oil pipe. The estimated cost of repairs for fire, mechanical and structural damage as well as the cost to the city of purchasing additional power from Escom to meet Johannesburg's needs was "in excess of R10-million and could be substantially higher", Mr Venter said. However, the city is insured against such costs. Three of the seven machines in Kelvin B will be in operation by the end of this week. The rest of the machines will be back in operation in four-to-six months. Mr Venter said because of the extensive system of piping at Kelvin B, some of which could not be visually examined, there would always be some risk of a recurrence of the recent accident. "However, investigations are underway to provide a more comprehensive fire extinguishing system," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 83 p 2]

WHEAT CROP ESTIMATES--South Africa's wheat crop for the 1983/84 season is now estimated at around 1,8-million tons, up from last month's estimate of some 1,5 million tons, the general manager of the wheat board, Mr Denis van Aarde reports. The improvement should allow South Africa to complete the season without imports, as was feared possible earlier, he said in Pretoria. "It will see us through without imports because of our carry-over from last season," he said. Over the last month there had been an improvement in the Free State, which usually accounted for about half the total output. However, the area under wheat in the OFS was only about 75 percent of normal because the drought made planting difficult. Mr Van Aarde said a good crop was expected in the Cape Province despite earlier damage caused by heavy rains. He said the 1,8-million ton estimate was approximate and that the final harvest depended on uncertain weather conditions although wheat was less affected by the drought than other crops. The first official estimate by the Department of Agriculture is due to be published next month. Last season's wheat crop was a record 2,3-million tons, but only about 150 000 tons was exported. The regular carry-over stock of 640 000 tons, equivalent to four months domestic needs, was enlarged to about one-million tons in preparation for a poor crop this season. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 83 p 30]

BOOK OF LIFE PLEA--The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, has advised people who wanted to have changes registered in their Books of Life--like marriage or otherwise--to rather withhold such changes until after the referendum on November 2. He said his department was working 24 hours a day to issue the outstanding 100 000 identity documents to people eligible for such documents. The identity documents will be the only documents that will be allowed for identification in the coming referendum. The documents will be stamped when a person has casted his vote in order to prevent them from casting a second vote. Persons who vote twice can be fined a maximum of R10 000 or five years imprisonment, according to the Referendum Bill that will be finalised by Parliament next week. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Sep 83 p 4]

REFERENDUM VOTE PAPERS--Nearly 186 000 parliamentary voters are not yet in possession of identity documents needed to vote in the referendum on the Constitution, according to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk. Answering a question by Dr Willie Snyman (CP, Pietersburg), Mr De Klerk said 185 950 voters had not been in possession of identity documents by August 29. His department was able to process applications received before September 30 in time for the referendum on November 2, Mr De Klerk said. Documents for which applications had already been received would be posted during September. Mr De Klerk said it would be advisable for people wishing to have adjustments made to their identity documents to wait until after the referendum to do so. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Sep 83 p 4]

POLITICAL VIOLENCE RISES--Cape Town.--More people were killed and injured in political violence involving South Africans during the first five months of this year than in the previous six years, according to the University of Cape Town's Centre for Inter-group Studies. In a paper presented yesterday at the centre's workshop on conflict, Prof H W van der Merwe, director, and a staff member, Dr John Hendricks, drew a picture of a "dramatic escalation" of what

was formerly considered a significantly low-level insurgent campaign. In 1977, 1978 and 1979, 79 people were killed or injured in political violence they said. In 1980, 1981 and 1982 this increased to 175 and in the first five months of this year the figure reached 374. The index of political violence kept by the centre does not include casualties of civil unrest such as the 1976 and 1980 riots or of industrial conflict. It includes acts causing damage, injury or death committed by Left-wing and Right-wing insurgent groups in South Africa and by security forces acting against insurgent groups in South Africa and in neighbouring territories, excluding South West Africa.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Sep 83 p 8]

ARMY ANNOUNCES PROMOTIONS--Major-General D R Marais, formerly Chief of Army Staff Operations, has been appointed as the new Deputy Chief of the Army. The Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys, announced in Pretoria yesterday that Gen Marais would succeed Gen G L Meiring, who takes over today as General Officer Commanding the South West African territory force. Major-General M J du Plessis, formerly Inspector-General of the Army, succeeds Gen Marais as Chief of Army Staff Operations. The new Inspector-General of the Army is Major-General P M Hanekom. Gen Geldenhuys also announced yesterday that the former head of the old Northern Transvaal Command, which has been divided into three territorial commands--Northern Transvaal Command, Eastern Transvaal Command and Pretoria Command--Major-General F E C van den Berg, has been appointed to the staff of the Chief of the Defence Force. He added that Brigadier Hendrik Roux, a member of the staff of the Chief of the SADF, had been promoted to the rank of major-general.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Sep 83 p 13]

UDF VOTE BOYCOTT THREAT--Cape Town.--The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has refused to comment on the United Democratic Front's appeal to Blacks not to vote in local council elections. Dr Koornhof said at a Press conference yesterday morning that it had always been his policy not to dabble in the private affairs of Blacks. "This is their private affair and I am sticking to it," he said. He wanted to point out, however, that this was an epoch-making development in the history of the country, as time would show. "Black people will, for the first time, have a full unfettered opportunity to participate in their own local affairs and can become fully autonomous like any council anywhere in the world," he said. "At the third level of government nobody can have greater opportunity. The facts are in the Bill for everyone to read." Dr Koornhof said he wanted to repeat that he believed that the best brains of the Black people should come forward and participate in their own affairs. "They can only benefit if they do it. If they don't, a golden opportunity will be lost," the Minister said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Sep 83 p 10]

BAN ON STUDENTS MEETINGS--Durban.--More than 600 University of Durban-Westville students have defied the rector, Professor J C Greyling's ban on student body meetings on campus and decided not to accept a new SRC unless it is democratically constituted. They also decided, with the backing of clubs and societies on campus, not to have any student activity on campus until the rector "refrained from interfering" in SRC affairs. The decisions at a meeting on Monday, followed Prof Greyling's suspension of the SRC, eviction from its



offices, and the impounding of all its equipment last week. Students claimed the rector was conducting a campaign against the SRC in an attempt to curb democratic student activity and to bring clubs, societies and students under his jurisdiction. The decision not to have any student activity on campus has been extended to all sport.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Aug 83 p 12]

INKATHA YOUTHS SLAM DIVISION--Inkatha's youth brigade has attacked the three other political movements ranked alongside it in the political struggle against the South African Government through resolutions passed at its weekend conference. The organisations are the external mission of the African National Congress, the National Forum and the United Democratic Front. Meeting in Ulundi, the Inkatha youth brigade said black unity was the key to black people winning their struggle for liberation in South Africa. The conference noted "with utter disgust and repugnance the divisive role the external mission of the African National Congress plays by arrogantly posing as the sole and authentic representative of black people and a government in exile". Only people inside a liberated South Africa would have the right to elect a government and not "just a consortium of political miscreants thriving on sheer political pipe-dreams". Inkatha youth warned the ANC that unless it stopped attacking Inkatha and its leaders, "this conference will be forced to write the external mission off as a sell-out to the aspirations of black South Africa". The youth brigade "regrets and strongly condemns" the black-on-black confrontations exhibited by Saths Cooper and Neville Alexander at the National Forum at Hammanskraal who "in their political bankruptcy found it necessary to attack Inkatha and its president". In the National Forum was sincere in its intention to fight for liberating black people "they must direct their abundant energy against the racist regime which is responsible for our oppression". [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 31 Aug 83 p 5]

UNIONISTS DETAINED--Two leading trade unionists, Mr Amos Masondo and Mr Elliot Shabangu, both officials of the General and Allied Workers' Union (GAWU), were reportedly detained early yesterday. Mr Masondo, who is the national organiser of GAWU was detained from his Senaoane home and Mr Shabangu was taken from his Dube home. There was no response yesterday from the Police Directorate of Public Relations to enquiries about the two reported detentions. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 31 Aug 83 p 5]

INDIAN CID MAN SHOT--Durban.--An Indian policeman stationed at the Chatsworth police station, south of Durban, Detective-Sergeant P Naidoo, was shot dead on Sunday night after a fracas in the charge office. He was shot after an argument involving four other Indian men and other policemen. According to the police, four Indian men entered the charge office [text indistinct] with knives, when an argument started. It is alleged that one of the Indians drew a knife and several shots were fired in the fracas. Sgt Naidoo died from a bullet wound and one of the Indians was also hit in the chest and later admitted to hospital. Three Indian men have been detained in connection with Sgt Naidoo's death. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Aug 83 p 8]

AZASO PRESIDENT DETAINED IN JOHANNESBURG--The president of the Azanian Students Organization, [AZASO] (Tiego Moseneke) has been detained. That is according to a spokesperson for AZASO's national executive. The spokesperson said (Moseneke) was detained with two others as members early this morning: [Begin recording] [unidentified AZASO spokesperson] The AZASO National Executive Committee strongly condemns the detention of its president and states clearly and unequivocally that such actions will not deter us from our struggle for a free and democratic South Africa, based on the principles of the Freedom Charter. These detentions are not surprising, since we have come to believe that detentions and police harassment have become the order of the day in South Africa. [end recording] [Text] [MB021445 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 2 Sep 83]

CISKEI BAN ON UNION--The South African Allied Workers Union [SAAWU] has been declared an unlawful organization by the Republic of Ciskei. Making his announcement in Zwelitsha today the minister of justice, Mr (D.M. Mdakane), said the union endangered national security in the Ciskei. Anyone found supporting, or furthering the aims of SAAWU would in future be prosecuted. [Text] [MB022000 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 2 Sep 83]

MINISTER DETAILS REFERENDUM PROCEDURES--The minister of internal affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk, says there will be 166 voting regions in the referendum on the Constitution Bill on 2 November. Speaking in the House of Assembly during the third reading debate on the referendum's bill, Mr de Klerk said each region would have an electoral officer, a referendum agent, and nine assistant agents. Each polling station would have three agents for the yes and no votes. The particulars announced by Mr de Klerk will be published in the government gazette soon. He said certain categories of voters such as the infirmed, the aged, pregnant women, voters who were abroad on referendum day, passengers on trains, and some military and other personnel will be able to vote by special vote. Special polling booths will be established at old age homes, and a service would be rendered through the appointment of officers to allow some people to vote in their own homes. [Text] [MB061720 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Sep 83]



STUDENTS ROUNDED UP AFTER PROTEST MARCH

MB070820 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 7 Sep 83 p 16

[Article by Pat Jele]

[Text] About 200 nursing students were rounded up in an early morning police raid at the Institute of Health Sciences in Mbabane on Monday.

Police headquarters confirmed yesterday that the students were questioned in connection with recent student protest march in Mbabane.

The protesting students distributed pamphlets calling for the reinstatement of ousted Queen Regent Dzeliwe.

Most of the nursing students were questioned at Mbabane Police Station and released on Monday, but members of the student representative body were still being held yesterday.

"They have merely been taken in to assist police in their investigations in connection with the recent protest march in Mbabane," a police spokesman told THE TIMES. "They will be released we have finished questioning them." [as printed]

The interrogations continued through the lunch hour on Monday. Police drove to the institute to collect food for the students. Later in the day, most of the students were released, but the executive of the student body were still in police custody yesterday.

A member of the institute administration confirmed the round-up of the students. The source said that on August 29--the day of the protest march in Mbabane--some students warned that a demonstration was pending that afternoon.

"Some of the students warned the others to stay away from classes that afternoon so that they could attend the demonstration," the member of the administration said.

"The students said their colleagues had threatened to damage property at the institute if any student attended classes in defiance of the boycott call.

"They suggested that to forestall any damage being caused to the premises, they should stay away from class," he added.

Police halted the demonstration in Mbabane. The students--numbering about 10--scattered when Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Edgar Hillary, ordered them to disperse.

The students had been singing freedom songs and waving placards criticising the removal of former Queen Regent Dzeliwe.

The Mbabane demonstration came four days after another demonstration in Manzini. Police arrested 40 students after the Manzini demonstration, which had been organised by students from the University of Swaziland.

CSO: 3400/1845

BULGARIA-TANZANIA SIGN 1983/1984 PROTOCOL

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 14 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Tanzania and Bulgaria have agreed to set up a farm implements project in Mwanza under a 1983/84 protocol signed by the two countries in Arusha yesterday at the end of their joint commission talks.

A communique issued after the talks said the two countries would also execute bricks and tile projects in Mbeya and Arusha during the period and expand the Dodoma winery project and the Kigamboni farm in Dar es Salaam.

When completed, the Mwanza farm implements project will bring to three the number of farm implements factories in the country. Others are at Mbeya and Ubungu in Dar es Salaam. It will ease the prevailing shortage of farm implements in the country.

During the talks, the two sides also discussed and signed a protocol on the establishment of joint ventures in agriculture in the near future.

The two sides were encouraged by the progress of the Moshi Machine Tools Project which they decided to expand to enable it have a foundry unit with an annual production capacity of 1,500 tons of cast iron.

They also agreed to hasten the tempo of the construction of the Kisarawe bricks factory so that it could be commissioned before the seventh session of the joint commission scheduled for Sofia, Bulgaria, next year.

On the performance of the barter trade system between Bulgaria and Tanzania, the communique said the commission was engaged by the increasing volume of trade between the two countries which trebled to 204 million last year.

"Each side committed itself to fully carrying out obligations under the barter agreement. They also agreed to implement new forms of trade, including special barter agreements and compensation deals" the communique said.

The two countries also signed the 1984 barter protocol in Arusha on Friday night.

Meanwhile, Bulgaria has reiterated its willingness to assist Tanzania in solving her prevailing economic difficulties. The offer was highly appreciated by Tanzania.

The two countries also reviewed the implementation of the protocol of the fifth session signed in Sofia last year. Both sides were impressed by the achievement attained especially the progress of the Moshi Machine Tools Project.

The Tanzanian delegation was led by the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba, while Ndugu Pecho Koubadinsky, led the Bulgarian team.

CSO: 3400/1794

MUFINDI DISTRICT TEA COMPANIES SET PRODUCTION RECORD

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Aug 83 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text] Tea companies in Mufindi District, Iringa Region, have realised an all time tea production record during the 1982/83 season, the General Manager of the Tanzania Tea Authority (TTA), Ndugu E.K. Sannda, told the DAILY NEWS in Dar es Salaam on Thursday.

Ndugu Sannda said the tea companies, Brooke Bond Tanzania and the Mufindi Tea Company, got a total of 6.59 million kilogrammes of tea which he said was the highest since the companies were formed over two decades ago.

The Mufindi Tea Company produced 1.39 million kilogrammes of tea while Brooke Bond Tanzania realised 5.2 million kilogrammes. During the 1981/82 the former produced 1.1 million kilogrammes of tea and the latter 4.1 million kilogrammes.

Ndugu Sannda attributed the success to a number of reasons, including good weather, down to earth implementation of irrigation schemes, "good management" and co-operation with district Party and Government officials who, he said, had facilitated the provision of tea pluckers.

He said special tribute to the district Party and Government officials who he said cultivated excellent working relations with the twin companies and other tea growers in the district.

The General Manager cited other factors behind the success story as the opening of a new tea processing factory in September last year and improved tea husbandry.

Ndugu Sannda said much of the success, however, lay in irrigation schemes which he said was the only way that could ensure the realisation of over 2000 kilogrammes of tea per hectare.

The success, he said, was realised inspite of the fact that the tea industry in the area faced numerous problems, among others, inadequate and late supply of fertilizers and three years continuous drought.

He was optimistic that if the 1983/84 weather continued to be good, coupled with the Government assistance in solving bottlenecks such as diesel shortage and others, there was every possibility of doing much better compared to the past season.

A senior manager with the Brooke Bond Tanzania, Ndugu K.S. Patel, said the success was attained in the face of numerous problems which included transport bottlenecks and fuel shortage. "But with increased commitment, coupled with extra hours of work, we managed to surpass our targets", he added.

Ndugu Patel said although the Bank of Tanzania (BOT) did not issue them an import licence for vehicles last year, this year the bank had provided with them with tremendous assistance which they hoped to put to good use.

Commenting on the overall tea production, Ndugu Sannda said although they were still working on the 1982/83 figures, but they hoped tea sales abroad would fetch more foreign exchange compared to the preceeding years.

He said Tanzania normally exported 80 percent of its tea produce, leaving the remaining 20 percent for home consumption.

CSO: 3400/1794



## POULTRY PRODUCERS SAY NEW FEED PRICES WILL CAUSE OUTPUT SLUMP

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Aug 83 p 3

[Text]

## By Staff Reporter

POULTRY keepers questioning the new prices of animal feeds continued to call at the *Daily News* over the weekend, urging the Ministry of Livestock Development to explain the rationale of the prices.

They observed that the move was likely to lead to unprecedented slump in the poultry industry. Our efforts to get authorities to explain the price hike proved futile.

A bag of complete meal for layers, which originally sold at 108/80 now sells at 262/70. That of growers mash has risen to 207/40 from 97/70; chick mash from 113/20 to 266/80 and broilers mash 140/25 to 337/-.

It is understood that cattle feeds have also gone up by a small margin, but since officials have decided to keep mum over the matter, it has not been possible to get the new price list.

A caller describing the feeds prices "anti-socialist," claimed that the prices have been arrived at unscientifically and that they have not fully taken into account the socio-economic objectives which this country was trying to attain.

Confirming the prices last Thursday, the Tanzania Livestock Development Authority (LIDA) Managing Director, Dr. R.A. Chiomba said the new prices were occasioned by the plants takeover by the Tanzania Animal Feeds Company (TAFCO) from the National Milling Corporation (NMC).

He said NMC, which enjoys "heavy subsidy" used to subsidise operations of the mill because costs of maize, the chief ingredient for feeds production, was never properly accounted for.

The TAFCO management had to make proper costing of maize when arriving at the prices since they were buying it officially, he added.

But challenging this view, a caller argued that prices are part and parcel of total costs of inputs comprising that particular commodity.

Yet, another said, it was "untimely for the government to bless the creation of such a high cost company at a time when every Tanzanian is persevering with the most difficult economic situation."

He said government subsidy of the most basic food items were deliberate measures aimed at fostering the health and food requirements of the majority of Tanzanians. He wondered how the Ministry could not foresee that prices of the end product would not match with the purchasing power of the majority as a result of the move.

Currently, a poultry keeper with a flock of 1,000 birds will now need to spend about 800/- on feeds per day for three bags of feeds. In a month, he would need to spend about 18,000/- on feeds, but since production is not expected until after the first six months, the cost could be very high.

As one of the callers put it, "two-twin problems are imminently going to happen." First prices of day-old chicks are

likely to be more than double, and this coupled with current operating costs, the load will be carried by consumer.

Small timers were likely to pull out "as the business is no longer worth the effort," he said, adding that this could lead into slump in the industry.

However, another caller was of the view that most poultry keepers could cope with new prices, considering that their poultry income is not taxed.

Meanwhile, prices of eggs and chicken are said to have gone up following the feeds price rise. The price rise has not been consistent in all places, apparently because prices of chicken products were not centrally controlled.

Hoteliers and shopkeepers told this paper that poultry keepers were now selling a tray of eggs at between 100/- and 110/- since Thursday.

The old prices ranged between 70/- and 90 and in some respect at 100/-, depending on farm gate price and those of suppliers.

## VOTERS' REGISTRATION FOR ELECTIONS REPORTEDLY SUCCESSFUL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Aug 83 p 1

[Text]

By Staff Reporter

REGISTRATION of voters for the forth-coming civic elections which ended last Sunday has been described as generally successful throughout the country.

The Deputy Principal Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office, Ndugu John Max, told the *Daily News* at the weekend that according to information received from some regions, the registration was "heartening" during the extended period between July 28 and August 7.

He said regions like Mwanza and Tabora registered 82 per cent and 70 per cent of their respective estimated eligible voters, most of whom registered during the extension period. Shinyanga and Rukwa regions also reported satisfactory registration results.

The registration had to be extended following an unsatisfactory turnout of eligible voters.

Ndugu Max, however, noted that no exact figures were yet to be sent to the PMO because of communication and transport problems.

According to the Deputy Principal Secretary, the delay in sending results to the Prime Minister's Office would not affect the election preparation process.

He said the regional electoral authorities were not obliged to send in results due to decentralisation of the process.

The regional Local Government officers, Ndugu Max said, would arrive in Dar es Salaam next Wednesday with the names of aspirants for council positions.

He said they would collect all necessary materials for the elections, including stamps and the ballot papers after candidates' names had been printed on the papers.

Election campaigns for councils would be conducted between September 4 and 5 after the selection of two candidates for each ward, he said.

Selection of candidates would be done after scrutiny by the District Party Political Committee from lists submitted by the Party branches.

According to an earlier Government directive, electoral committees are required to give notice of elections on August 17.

Incumbent councillors for the September 11 elections, stated the directive, should resign a day before the election day. Winners before the election day. Winners would take offices shortly after results were officially announced.

Meanwhile, more than 329,478 voters have registered for the civic elections in Mbeya region, according to a local government official in the region Ndugu M. Lukiko.

He told *Shihata* that the number was more than half the original estimates. He noted however, that 17 wards in Mbozi district, three in Mbeya Rural and 10 in Rungwe district were yet to submit the number of registered voters.

It is not yet known how many people were contesting for councillorship in the 136 wards in the region. According to the Mbeya Municipal Director, Ndugu Singiti Mayeye, 131 people out of 176 who had taken forms for Mbeya Urban have returned their forms.

In Moshi, 209,328 residents of Kilimanjaro region are reported to have registered as voters, a local government official Ndugu S.C. Mwakang'ata, has said.

He told *Shihata* yesterday that it was earlier estimated 429,553 people would have registered. A total of 739 people are aspiring for councillorship in the region.

Rombo District registered 41,391 against expected 80,000 and the number of aspirants is 174. Moshi Rural District had estimated 110,543 voters but registered only 81,190 and 208 aspirants.

Hai District has registered 28,710 voters against an estimated 95,000 people. The number of aspirants is 77. In Mwanga District, 15,844 people have registered as voters and 76 are contesting for the councillorship. The district was expected to register 43,000 voters.

Ndugu Mwakang'ata said 21,107 people in Same District have registered out of estimated 66,221 voters. A total of 134 people are contesting for councillorship. And in Moshi Urban, he said 11,086 people have registered out of an estimated 33,682 voters with 70 aspirants.

It was reported from Songea that 110,927 people have registered as voters in Tunduru, Songea Urban and Songea Rural districts out of the estimated 209,729.

Tunduru District has registered 46,706 people out of an estimated 78,381. Songea Rural has recorded a total of 49,923 out of 101,040 while in Songea Urban 14,698 have registered out of 29,944.

## TANZANIA

### BRIEFS

CATTLE RUSTLING DECLINES--Cases of cattle rustling have sharply declined in Tabora Region, following the formation of Sungu Sungu--local defence groups, police sources have said. The sources said while the region recorded 311 rustling cases in 1981-82, only 94 cases were reported during 1982-83. But the sources said cattle rustling in Shinyanga Region had not been checked because herds were being driven out of the country. Briefing reporters after a one-week long tour of Shinyanga and Tabora regions, the CCM Secretary General Rashidi Kawawa said, other parts of the country should emulate Tabora and Shinyanga regions by forming voluntary defence groups to stop cattle rustling and other crimes. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Aug 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/1794

BRIEFS

PILGRIMAGE CURFEW HOURS--On the occasion of 1983's pilgrimage to the holy place of Islam, the curfew hours are from 2300 to 0500. In this regard the provisions of Article 1 henceforth refer exclusively to the period from 30 August to 30 September 1983, during the departure of the pilgrims. In this regard, the present decree will be registered and published in the Official Gazette. [Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara. [Text] [AB292045 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 29 Aug 83]

NEW BORDER OPENING HOURS--The borders will be open from 0530 to 2100. This present decree, which comes into effect on the date of its signature, will be registered and published in the Official Gazette. [Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara. [Text] [AB292055 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 29 Aug 83]

CSO: 3419/1181

## CHIDZERO ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 14 Aug 83 p 5

[Dr Bernard T. G. Chidzero, minister for finance, economic planning and development, interview with Edward D. Kinnear, of ISSUES AND OPINIONS; date, place not given]

[Text]

Q: — After the impressive growth rates recorded by the Zimbabwe economy between 1980 and early 1982, followed by the worsening world recession, what do you regard as the most serious economic problems of this country?

A: — Quite clearly the most serious problem facing this country is the failure to sustain the levels of production and investment, which we expected would be obtained through the first year of the Transitional National Development Plan. This is primarily because there has been, as a result of the world recession, a sharp decline in our export earnings, and secondly, the climate for investments has not been very encouraging the world over and as far as Zimbabwe is concerned the very adverse publicity we have been getting overseas, most of it unfounded and exaggerated, has not helped us in attracting foreign investments. The drought throughout the country is affecting agricultural production whereas the mining sector is adversely affected by the world recession. The manufacturing sector is also affected because of the shortage of foreign exchange allocations which is the result of a decline in our export earnings. This has meant that the manufacturing sector is not getting the necessary raw materials and other items, for example, spare parts to increase its production. All in all there has been a reduction in the growth rate and this is naturally of great concern to us. There are also other factors that affect us, such as the shortage of skilled manpower in certain sectors of the economy, and transportation difficulties in the neighbouring countries but these are being corrected.

***WE are very cautious and pragmatic Government, and are determined to transform the society we have inherited to build a new social order.***

Q: — What budget packages are being designed to help reduce the budget deficit which you recognise is in the two-digit range, if not yet in the 20's?

A: — I think one has to look at this problem not simply from the budgetary point of view. We took a package of measures in December 1982, in order to address the problems we are facing, to prepare the country to face the very adverse situation which confronts us. In December last year, we devalued the Zimbabwe dollar by 20 per cent in order to make our exports more competitive and, in particular, the manufactured exports to markets in the region where we are facing stiff competition, especially from South Africa. We also devalued in order to assist the cashflow in the mining sector.

Q: — Are there any measures designed to curtail government spending?

A: — The question of cuts in government expenditure is the second measure which we took to try to live within our means, and we managed to do so by either deferring projects, trimming personnel and the size of projects. We also took steps against increasing the minimum wage which we agreed to review in the second quarter of 1983. We also decided to continue to reduce subsidies, where it is possible to do so, thereby reducing government spending further. Similarly, we undertook to control the prices more effectively, in order

to avoid very high inflationary effects which devaluation would have had without price regulation. These are some of the measures we took and, in consequence, we have managed to some extent to stave off some of the more severe consequences we would have faced in the absence of corrective measures. I did say, at a Business Forum organised by the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce at the Victoria Falls in May, that we have saved in excess of Z\$200 million. Nevertheless, we are at the same time facing acute financial problems because the economy is not generating sufficient resources that we require to increase our earnings. I hope that answers your question?

Q: — But most of the funds from the budget are earmarked for what may be regarded "non-capital generating" areas, for example education, health and defence. Are you suggesting cutting expenditure in these areas?

A: — No we did not make any cuts in these areas and have not impaired in any way our education system, health system or our defence system. You can effect savings by more efficient administration and streamlining projects. We did not apply an equal percentage across the board, but instead we identified areas where savings could be effected.

Q: — I'd assume that the private sector would then continue to play an important role in generating resources directly through company taxes and indirectly, through salaries. Could you, in very precise terms explain what is the government's view of the role of the private sector in Zimbabwe?



A: — The three year Transitional National Development Plan states quite clearly, in both the foreword by the Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and the preface by myself, that there is a concept of partnership between the public and private sectors. We recognise the reality and fact of capitalism. We have to harness these forces and, in partnership, try to regulate it so that we can forge a new relationship. We also indicate in the Plan that 59 per cent of the total investments envisaged would be in the public sector and 41 per cent would be in the private sector. This illustrates the role we would like the private sector to play. But, we didn't leave things at that. We published a *Foreign Investment Policy, Guidelines and Procedures*, which spells out to the world and the private sector that investments are welcome in Zimbabwe. After Independence we liberalised the remittance of profits. This was a form of encouraging investments in the country. Domestically, we have secured loans which are intended to assist the private sector. And

example is the World Bank loan of US\$70 million. This money is being made available to the manufacturing sector, for equipment and materials that would make them more competitive on the export market. We also have an incentive program of Z\$5 million to encourage the export of manufactured goods, and we hope to increase this sum as the situation ameliorates. We have also set aside Z\$50 million to assist the mining sector. The Commodity Import Programs (CIP), with funds from the US, for example, are allocated in foreign exchange to import essential equipment and capital goods, thereby strengthening the private sector to produce goods we need in this country. So we have not been unimaginative about it.

Q: — How is this foreign currency allocated? And what is the criteria?

A: — We agree with the donor country on the products to be imported from a list the Government prepares. We do not intend to encourage the importation of consumer and non-essential products. We then allocate the foreign exchange to the private sector on the basis of their application. In return they pay us the equivalent in Zimbabwe dollars which is deposited into an account. This, in the case of the US programme, is then reconverted into a grant to the Government for use on specific projects which are directed at improving the lot of the poor particularly in the rural areas.

Q: — Does the government decide on which programs should receive the funds or is this done in collaboration with the donor country?

A: — Government alone decides. Both the type of products to be imported with the foreign currency and the projects that benefit from the funds generated locally, are decided by us.

Q: — Some observers are of the view that in pursuing its policy of socialism and the indigenisation of the industrial and commercial means of production, we may see a proliferation of parastatals producing goods or offering services which are uneconomical and a constant drain on the Exchequer.

A: — We are a very cautious and pragmatic Government, and are determined to transform the society we have inherited to build a new social order. We go about things very carefully. We have not created many parastatals since we came to power. We did not nationalise the railways, the airways, the postal services or even the Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Corporation (ZISCO). Those we found. Right, we have gone into two banks. The Zimbabwe Banking Corporation (ZIMBANK) and the Bank of Credit and Commerce of Zimbabwe (BCCZ), where we hold a majority and minority share respectively. They are doing well. We have gone into Hwange Colliery, in partnership with the Anglo American Corporation among others. We have acquired a substantial share in a very essential company, the Central African Pharmaceuticals (CAPS). We have

gone into a joint venture with Heinz, and there are two or three other things we are doing. This cannot be said that we are creating useless parastatals and the recent creation of the Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe (MMCZ) is a fine example. We do not intend to create public bodies for the sake of creating public bodies.

Q: — You did not mention the Zimbabwe Development Bank (ZDB) which is planned to begin operations later this year. What will its role be?

A: — Parliament approved the establishment of the ZDB earlier this year, and we plan to operate it professionally and efficiently. We do not intend to be guided by theories or ideas. We intend to transform the face of this country. Unfortunately we are faced with immense problems like the world recession and the drought but we are not beaten yet.

Q: — SADCC! Is trade in SADCC, in view of the bad balance of payments situation in most of our trading partners cases, doing the Zimbabwe economy any good?

A: — SADCC is not yet a trading area. It is a development oriented association wherein the nine countries have allotted functions among themselves (ed — see *Issues & Opinions International*, Vol. 1 No. 1, pp 6-7, May 1983). This is intended to create the infrastructure which will eventually facilitate trade between the nine countries. There is already trade that takes place between the nine countries and which was taking place before SADCC was established. The Ministers of Trade will be meeting later this year to examine how we can make SADCC more trade oriented rather than development oriented. These two points reinforce each other. We did not want to start SADCC from the theoretical and legalistic framework of creating the infrastructure without first, "refurbishing" the engines both in terms of production and communication which are the very channels for facilitating trade. So the two things would merge.

Q: — On the question of transport in SADCC. The EEC representative in Harare informed *Issues & Opinions International* that they do not lend funds to, and have no contact with, Mozambique. This is apparently because Mozambique like Angola is not a signatory of the Lome Convention. As we both know, Mozambique is the current Chairman of the Southern African Transport and Communication Commission (SATCC). How does this affect SATCC activities?

A: — Funds are given to the region and not to individual countries in the region. Therefore, when Mozambique speaks on SATCC activities it does so on behalf of SADCC. There is also the Executive Secretary who can act as a communication channel. We have funds which are made available as a results of a conference we held in Maputo in November 1980.

US\$600—\$700 million were pledged for the purpose of projects in SADCC, mainly transport and communication. Part of this money has been used already for example, in the study for the dredging of the Beira harbour, equipping the handling facilities in Maputo, and on the rail connection from Francistown (Botswana) to Bulawayo (Zimbabwe), onto Lusaka (Zambia) and now being extended to Dar es Salaam (Tanzania). These are all SADCC



projects which are underway. The fact that Mozambique is co-ordinating the program while at the same time not having any association with the EEC is not the issue. The relationship between SADCC and donor countries is not one of the Lomé Convention type. It is simply a donor-receiver relationship. We receive our aid not only from the EEC as you may know. The US, Canada, Australia and the Japanese among others have signed aid agreements.

**Q: — Your opinion of the future of SADCC?**

**A: —** I think that SADCC has a tremendous future and it is important that we realise the aspirations behind SADCC. There are three main objectives. Firstly, to reduce the reliance of the nine countries on South Africa and the outside world in general. We are too dependant on the outside world and we think that we can reduce this by developing South-South co-operation. Secondly, whether South Africa existed or not, SADCC relations will benefit our economies through the exploitation of the complementarities so that we become not only a larger economic grouping but also a larger market. Thirdly, it is to formulate common policies on our relationship with the outside world, so that we are not pitted one against the other and destroyed. One should understand the political framework. SADCC comprised 9 "frontline states", so we are knitted together by a common history and a common destiny. We are starting in a small way with a small secretariat and will grow gradually.

**Q: — The Executive Secretary, Arthur Blummer, is quoted as having said, in sum, that the Lusaka Declaration that brought about the creation of SADCC in no way resembles the Treaty of Rome that brought about the creation of the**

**A: —** I recall when I was junior officer with the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in the early 60's when we were discussing the admission to the ADB. The debate was whether this was to be an entirely African institution or whether like the Asian Development Bank we should bring in outsiders. We decided it should be an African institution. We wanted, firstly, to harness all our sources as Africans and exclude interference from outside. So the ADB was created and operated, until December 1982, as an entirely African institution although earlier we brought in outsiders. In December 1982 it was decided, after a long debate, that we should have non-continental countries admitted as members. The net result of the non-African members joining meant additional capital made available to finance development projects in Africa. It has also meant that there would be a greater amount of cross-fertilisation of ideas on the executive board of the ADB on the policies we pursue, etc. We should not be afraid of the cross-fertilisation of ideas. I am not saying that there are no dangers. The dangers are there and by quality or more experience or by sheer machination the non-Africans could dominate the AFDB. The voting is 12 constituencies to 6 constituencies or a 2/3 majority for the African members. If a vote had to be cast on an issue we have the majority. But success of the AFDB cannot be guaranteed in quantitative terms. Much now depends on the quality of the directors who we appoint, by the quality of the staff of the bank and by the vigilance of the members of the bank to ensure that it remains an African institution. It should aim to serve Africa and not become an imperialist institution.

**Q: — The OAU, Zimbabwe has always been a staunch supporter of this unique pan-African organisation. Recently the ability of the OAU to function effectively has been undermined by a series of infights and boycotts. It would not be unrealistic to blame certain African and non-African cliques for attempting to disrupt the organisation's activities. Do you think we should now review certain clauses so as to make the OAU more resilient to outside elements trying to jeopardise its important role in Africa?**

**A: —** In the history of any organisation, as in the history of any nation, there are ups and downs. No doubt spammers have been thrown into the works of the OAU, partly by outsiders, partly by insiders who have selfish interests. It is a problem, that determined as we are, we shall resolve. No African country

to the philosophy that success is achieved in the absence of challenges. On the contrary, it is challenges which makes for success. It is not much the nature of the challenge as the vigor of the response which is important in achieving success. Zimbabwe remains 100 per cent committed to the OAU and we shall play our role.

**Q: — There is talk of the world recession showing signs of easing. This could be a good sign for the developing countries who are major raw material producers. But what immediate effects will the up turn in the world economy have on Third World economies when we consider that the industrial countries have stock-piled raw materials in anticipation of an up-turn?**

**A: —** There are some indications of an up-turn in the world economy. In other words we are getting out of the rough but the climb is very steep. In the US there are indications of growth, but whether these are genuine signs of an up-turn or whether it is politically engineered in light of the forthcoming series of elections is another matter. But, in the FRG there are indications of this up-turn. The question that arises is, suppose there is a up-turn in the world economy will this benefit developing countries? When one looks at the stockpiles of essential raw materials, several of them normally imported from the developing countries, the agreement is there will be a time lag before the up-turn will have an effect on developing countries. We must also understand that some industrialised countries, like Canada have raw materials. But, I do think nevertheless, that no matter the time lag there will be an impact on developing countries. But more important is the confidence which such growth will create in the financial capital markets in the industrialised countries. There will be liquidity available because of the general activity, and this could of course create additional demands

## ***NO African country in its right sense can afford to destroy the OAU.***

**EEC. Would you mind commenting on this further?**

**A: —** There is a difference between the two. The EEC is the result of a treaty whereas SADCC is not. SADCC is the result of a declaration which is translated into an institutional framework of a memorandum of understanding. There is no treaty relationship. It is, as President Samora Machel once called it — "Our Club". We are brothers and think we can work without the legalistic formulae. We are determined to work together and find solutions to our problems as we grow.

**Q: — The ADB, with the approval, after much debate, of outside members which subsequently increased the bank's funds by close to 550 per cent, what role do you see the ADB playing in Africa?**

in its right sense can afford to destroy the OAU. It is a temporary setback with which we are faced, but the Organisation has an inner resilience and there is the realisation of the overwhelming majority of the African countries that the OAU has to be saved. We have naturally to look at ourselves and see what weakness there are in the organisation and how these can be rectified. The question of payment and non-payment of membership dues. The question of the balance between national, regional and international interests. There are always tensions in any organisations but I believe that any organisation which faces tension but responds to the tensions with vigor and imagination will survive. There is that sort of state in the OAU. I do not myself subscribe

which cannot altogether be met by what has been stock piled. It may also mean that interest rates go down and this will benefit us immensely on debt repayments or secure loans for our own development purposes. But the essential thing is for developing countries, like Zimbabwe to gear up their economies to such a level that if there is a genuine up-turn, they can benefit. It is not a passive wait of development.

**Q: — What are your opinions on the growing West-East conflict? Do you see it as greater threat than the world recession?**

**A: —** For us the world recession is very much the major problem. The West-East conflict is primarily a north-north dimension problem, and we are non-aligned anyhow.

**Q: — The North-South issue has been evoked often enough, but my question is what influence will be detail in the Brandt II report have on North-South co-operation?**

**A: —** It is difficult to say what impact the Brandt I report has had. No doubt it stimulates thinking on the vital issues such as protectionism in trade, the question of liquidity, the

there are always conditions. Repayment arrangements, performance criteria and that sort of thing. You don't lend someone money to help them sink deeper faster. One should recommend meaningful options. Naturally we have discussed with the IMF measures which we ourselves were going to take anyhow, whether the IMF came or not, like cutting down on our expenditure for example. We ourselves realised we cannot go on spending when our economy is not growing enough, and generating resources to afford our spending. You don't need the IMF to tell you that. We may differ on the magnitude of savings or cutting down expenditure, or slowing down our income policy. We do not need the IMF to come and tell Zimbabwe that by guaranteeing too much income, money will be floating around and we shall have inflation of the highest magnitudes in this country. It's common sense, and we had to do it. The payment of external dividends or profits is another example. The IMF was not here in 1980 when we

**Q: — Trade with South Africa. We continue to condemn South Africa's apartheid policies and call for economic sanctions against South Africa and yet Zimbabwe and its SADC partners trade extensively with South Africa. In fact, judging from published figures, trade with South Africa has grown and South African is our major trading partner in the world. How do we reconcile the contradictions of our position vis a vis South Africa? When are we going to put our actions where our mouths are and use the Mozambique ports more regularly?**

**A: —** Let me make two important things very clear. The SADC is designed to reduce dependence on South Africa and other countries and is not tantamount to boycotting. I think that is quite clear. We are reducing the degree of dependence and this does not mean that there is no relationship. Secondly you must take the geographical position of this country. Zimbabwe is a landlocked country. If the routes out through Beira and Maputo operate, we'll use them. We prefer them. They are the natural routes and were used before UDI because they are shorter and cheaper. Over 75 per cent of our trade imports and exports, went that way. After the independence of Mozambique and the subsequent closure of the border, almost all the trade went through South Africa. We are trying to re-establish what was a perfect situation. But we are a landlocked country and have to face the realities of our life. We are not about to commit suicide. Then you must take the historic and economic realities which we cannot change overnight. The economies of Zimbabwe and South Africa have been linked since colonial days, and this phenomenon is not only evident here. An example is the trade between the US and the USSR, for instance. It does take place you see.

So what? Trade is trade. Provided it's on the basis of equity. We have maintained trade with South Africa because we inherited it and it is as you said, our largest trading partner as a country. But we have reduced the level of trade with South Africa. The EEC is our single largest trading partner. Now to your point. Yes, it will take time before full use of the ports in Mozambique is obtained but had it not been for the destabilisation policies of the South African Government, and had it not been for the South African backed so-called resistance movements in Mozambique who are disrupting rail traffic, we would have already been using their systems more efficiently than we are at present.

**Q: — Have you been satisfied with the discipline you often call upon from the employers and employees at every level, and the nation as a whole to the challenge, of building Zimbabwe and making it truly independent.**

## ***I think that SADC has a tremendous future and it is important that we realise the aspirations behind SADC.***

need for fundamental changes of the financial system and the need for greater inflow of resources, particularly of the official development assistance type, to developing countries. But the debate on the issues remain unresolved. The debt burden of the developing countries has not been resolved since Brandt I. If anything, it has augmented. We are talking of cumulative short term and long term loans amounting to US \$600 billion. It is a huge figure. The balance of payment deficit of current accounts of developing countries, particularly non oil exporting countries, is about US \$100 billion which is a phenomenal figure. The debt repayment have been compounded by factors such as the world recession. These problems are as real as they had ever been and we're still talking about solutions. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has just met in Belgrade. The problems are still on the agenda of the world. No real solutions have been found.

**Q: — What were the conditions under which the IMF accorded Zimbabwe a loan? There is often talk of the IMF bringing pressure to bear on applicants.**

**A: —** There were no pre-conditions that changed our basic policy stand of establishing a socialist system of government and economy in this country. This has never been questioned. Now, like any lender

decided to liberalise payments of dividends and profits abroad. It was common sense to us. If we wanted to attract investments or integrate

ourselves internationally we had to know this. There may be technicalities about which the IMF is sticky. I admit that there may be individuals, particularly the older types who hold a concept of the IMF as being an instrument to discipline and influence the world in the capitalist direction. There may be individuals within the IMF but the institution as an institution has changed quite dramatically in this regard. More socialist countries have applied to join the IMF. Poland is on the waiting list while Hungary has just been admitted.

**Q: — On the IMF loan to South Africa. Would you say that the two African Directors, Messrs. Songara and Alfidja, abstained during the November 1980 vote on the loan to SA in support of not politicising the IMF and considering the application from a purely economic point of view?**

**A: —** The African position, which is an OAU position, taken in view of the IMF loan to South Africa was not a vote cast against the IMF. It was a vote against South Africa. Just as we are saying don't invest in South Africa, South Africa has nothing to do with the IMF as the IMF. It is simply one of the many actions which are being taken at various forums at various times against South Africa.

A. — I think that given the historical adventures of this country, that is the war of liberation, the destabilisation of the whole society, the dislocation of the population and the very strong domination that had been maintained by the ruling community in this country, it's amazing the level of imagination, vision and discipline we have got. I am not saying that all our workers and all our peasants are inspired by the same spirit that inspired our heroes, our guerillas. But that spirit is there and we are anxious that we do not fall into the trap of sitting on our laurels, and the workers begin to think more in terms of what they get rather than what they put in. So we've got to retain that vision, that vigilance in order to ensure that there is right orientation and that we become more self-reliant. In order to be self-reliant we have to work. We have to be productive, resourceful, imaginative and disciplined. You addressed an interesting issue, in your first issue of *"Issues & Opinions International"* on the role of professionals in development. The challenging idea of what we can do. We must now begin to think anew about our situation. We must be vigilant and not accept ideas that we have inherited. I say this across the board. Whether it is capitalist or socialist. We simply have to think against our background. If you might use the marxian concept, the prevailing conditions must determine to a great extent the policies we must follow.

CS0: 3400/1791

UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE RECEIVES GRANT FROM NETHERLANDS

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] The University of Zimbabwe received a further \$85,000 grant from the Netherlands government yesterday to finance 47 students on scholarship.

The presentation of the cheque was made by the Netherlands ambassador, Mr B. Korner to the university's Vice-Chancellor, Professor Walter Kamba. Mr Korner said his government was pleased with the scholarship programme.

The Netherlands government was also involved in the provision of \$200,000 for soil survey equipment in the university's department of land management and in a newly approved programme to support a rural development studies course at the university.

The Netherlands had contributed over \$40 million to development cooperation with Zimbabwe since independence, especially in the fields of dairy, resettlement, water resources and primary schools reconstruction.

Mr Korner said the university was "well known for its high educational and scientific standards".

"We are particularly impressed by your efforts and various programmes to gear your academic potential to the needs of your country. The university should not be an ivory tower with students considering themselves an elite entitled to comfortable and privileged positions in posh offices, but willing to go out to the countryside."

He suggested that Zimbabwe should learn from the Netherlands and avoid saturation with academically trained personnel, but still train enough for the country's needs.

Prof Kamba said the donations were appreciated because they were crucial in providing facilities for training high-level manpower, for creating a research base for the country and as a basis for new ideas relating to development.

CSO: 3400/1792

## SIX-YEAR DAM PLAN TO COST \$500 MILLION SAYS MINISTER MSIPA

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

**THE Ministry of Water Resources and Development has made a preliminary assessment of a programme of dam construction during the next six years which will cost more than \$500 million.**

The minister, Cde Cephas Msipa, told the congress that the assessment was made following a recent request by the Cabinet that a preparation be made on a longer term programme for an orderly development of the country's water resources.

"My ministry is currently engaged in this exercise," he said. "About two-thirds of the \$500 million is intended for dams for irrigation development in commercial, communal and resettlement areas."

He proposed programme included construction of Seigneury Dam on Umfuli River, and starting construction of at least one of the dams which would be required to serve the Rutenga area.

"It is an ambitious programme, but one I believe we must pursue in order to keep pace with the developmental requirements of the country," said Cde Msipa.

"Obviously this country will not be able to finance development on this scale

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from our internal resources and we would necessarily have to rely on a large measure of external funding."

Cde Msipa said Sebakwe Dam in the Midlands was being raised to ensure irrigation water supply to farmers in the Sherwood Block near Kwekwe.

There were plans to raise Mwenje Dam next year to enable an additional 2 000 ha to be under irrigation in the Mazowe Valley.

Mazwikadei Dam would be constructed on Mukwadzi River for irrigation in Banket and along the lower Hunyani River. The dam would irrigate about 7 000 ha.

There were plans to construct a major dam at Chitowe (or Condo) site on the Sabi River for the expansion of the present area under irrigation at Chisumbanje, plus the middle and lower Sabi areas.

Tokwane Dam would be built across Tokwe River for the expansion of irrigation in the southern Masvingo area.



## PROGRAM TO GENERATE EMPLOYMENT DURING DROUGHT INTRODUCED

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 83 p 1

[Text]

*Herald Correspondent*

**FOR the first time Zimbabwe is introducing a public works programme aimed at helping people affected by drought.**

The programme is a strategy of generating employment during periods of recession, high unemployment or, as in the case of Zimbabwe, drought.

Under the programme people in drought-affected areas will work on roads, bridges, schools and other projects and get paid for it. This way capital development will be enhanced while helping unemployed people.

The Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, last Thursday said in his Budget speech that \$5 million would be made available for public works.

The programme would be partly funded by Government and by donor agencies, he said.

"It will be designed to respond to the need for non-agricultural income in the countryside by creating employment on local projects."

Dr Chidzero said the long-range intention of the public works programme was to transform and develop the programme into a major instrument for underwriting rural incomes against the changeability of weather, while at the same time creating the development base for the local communities involved and likely to be affected.

Other projects under the programme will include soil conservation, digging of wells and dipping tanks as well as re-afforestation.

**BULAWAYO***Discussions*

An official in his ministry said yesterday discussions were under way on how the programme would be effected.

At least three ministries will be involved in the implementation of the public works programme — Water Resources and Development, Local Government and Town Planning through the District Development Fund and Roads and Road Traffic.

"The public works programme will seek to redirect expenditure in the ministries concerned in order to emphasise programmes that will address the drought-stricken areas," the official said.

The \$5 million provided for this purpose was over and above the votes allocated to the ministries concerned.

Stressing the national character of the programme, the official said it would create jobs for people able to work and who did not have to rely

on the drought relief programme currently budgeted at \$30 million and falling under the Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

Projects under the public works would "not be imposed from above"; local authorities would be given the responsibility of evolving local projects. These, will, without the help of Government, be put together to create jobs.

Such projects would involve, for example, the building of more roads or more bridges than previously planned.



## DISSIDENTS OPERATING FROM BOTSWANA REPORTEDLY MOVE TO SA

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

*Herald Correspondent*

**A NUMBER** of dissidents who were operating from Botswana have moved to South Africa because they feared deportation back to Zimbabwe, the Minister of State (Defence), Cde Sydney Sekeramayi, said last night.

Speaking on the ZTV current affairs programme, The Nation, Cde Sekeramayi said Botswana had no intention of harbouring dissidents that want to fight the Zimbabwean Government.

"After the discussion we had with the Botswana government recently, Botswana has indicated that it has no intention of harbouring dissidents that pose a threat to the Government of Zimbabwe and actively engage in dissident activity.

"A number of these dissidents have been deported back to Zimbabwe and we hope many more are coming."

Cde Sekeramayi said the Government had been aware for some time that dissidents were using South Africa for a base, and steps were being taken to ensure that the Zimbabwe / South Africa border was defended.

"We should never be found wanting in our defence capability," he said.

"As we have a common border with South Africa, we occasionally allow the people there to talk to each other and to avoid shooting," Cde Sekeramayi said.

He was answering a question that the Zimbabwe Government and

**BULAWAYO**

South African security officials recently held a meeting in Pretoria to discuss the security of the two countries.

"As far as I know, this is the only discussion that we have had with South African officials and not anything else.

The minister said some of the aircraft that were damaged in the Thornhill airbase sabotage last year were being repaired.

"Only those that are repairable are being repaired and we are in the process of acquiring new aircraft to replace those that were damaged beyond repair," Cde Sekeramayi said.

Cde Sekeramayi said a number of high-ranking Zapu officials had been detained for allegedly supporting dissidents.

On the size of the Zimbabwe National Army, he said it would be determined by the amount of threat posed by elements within and without and the need to defend Zimbabwe.

The army has presently more than 41 000 men.

## GOVERNMENT PROPOSES OVERALL TAX HIKES

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

**INCOME tax, sales tax, import tax and various customs and excise duties were put up in yesterday's Budget and more items were added to the upper sales tax level.**

The lower level of sales tax, payable on most items, rises from 16 percent to 18 percent on Monday while the higher sales tax rises from 19 percent to 23 percent.

Besides capital goods, the Government now also proposes to tax at the higher rates: records and tapes, films in rolls, alcohol, tobacco products, pipes, lighters and holders, perfumes, cosmetics and toilet preparations except soap and toothpaste, furs, jewellery, goldware and silverware, paintings and pictures, all boats and firearms and ammunition.

The present basic 15 percent surcharge on income tax rises to 20 percent and the highest surcharge of 33.3 percent rises to 40 percent, giving a top rate of income tax of 63 percent.

The basic rates remain the same. The new surcharges come into effect on October 1.

The new surcharge levels are: for basic tax up to \$1 000, 20 percent; \$1 001 to \$5 000, 21 percent; \$5 001 to \$6 000, 22 percent; \$6 001 to \$7 000, 24 percent; \$7 001 to \$8 000, 26 percent; \$8 001 to \$9 000, 28 percent; \$9 001 to \$10 000, 31 percent; \$10 001 to \$11 000, 34 percent; \$11 001 to \$12 000, 37 percent; over \$12 000, 40 percent.

**HERALD REPORTER**

Those earning more than \$100 a month but not liable to PAYE will have to pay a tax of 2 percent.

Companies will be taxed at 45 percent with a 20 percent surcharge for the year ending March 31 this year, but the surcharge will be reduced to 15 percent for the present tax year.

Taxpayers putting up or adding to buildings for training are eligible to claim 50 percent of the cost of such building work as an investment allowance.

The minister proposed a 20 percent tax on technical, administrative, management and consultancy fees remitted outside the country and on amounts in respect of the external expenses of local branches.

With effect from today a 15 percent excise duty on the value of locally assembled cars is being imposed as is a similar duty on imported lorries and vans and their components.

The surtax on imported goods rises from 15 percent to 20 percent from today.

## MEASURES TO MINIMIZE INDUSTRIAL CLOSURES

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Aug 83 p 4

[Text] The Government is taking necessary steps to avoid the closure of industries in the country, the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, said in the Assembly on Tuesday.

The minister, who was replying to points raised by MPs during the debate on the President's Speech said: "We have taken measures to minimise the closure of industries, in some cases we have been successful and in others not."

The minister also said much work had been done during the past three years to decentralise industry... "and we are going to intensify this".

Cde Makoni said it was the Government's policy to decentralise industries in Zimbabwe.

However, he said, there was a need to find more experts because some industries had lost skills.

This had been beyond the Government's control because some people did not appreciate change, he said.

On the recent increased on electricity tariffs the minister said: "It was not without difficulty that the Government found itself in a position to approve the increases."

It was not "a light and joyful decision", but an essential one the Government had to take.

The decision had to be taken, he said, because of the Hwange power station which was being built.

He said the last major power project was built 20 years ago and that those who were in charge at the time did not think that there would come a time when the Kariba power station would be exhausted.

The new power station was, therefore, more expensive, he said, because thermal power was more costly than hydro-electricity.

On multi-national companies, Cde Makoni said those which were willing to invest in Zimbabwe were free to do so.

"We have made our position very clear as regards investment in this country," he said.

All multi-national companies which had found comfort in Zimbabwe were willing to come and invest here.

The minister promised to investigate malpractices of some multi-national companies alleged by some MPs in the House.

CSO: 3400/1792

# INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Zimbabwe will boycott an Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting in October to be held in South Korea because the Government does not recognise that regime, the secretary of the Zimbabwe section of the union, Cde Austin Zvoma, said yesterday.

The move was taken in line with the Government's policy which supports the reunification of Korea. Zimbabwe recognises the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is trying to reunify the country.

Cde Zvoma, who is the assistant secretary to Parliament, said Zimbabwe would, however, attend the union's meeting in September next year in Indonesia and in April at a venue to be decided.

The last meeting Zimbabwe attended was in Finland in April this year.

The Zimbabwean delegation presented four papers, including youth employment in developing countries and education and training. One paper condemned acts of political and economic sabotage by South Africa and expressed deep concern at the continuous debasement of human life by the Pretoria regime.

The paper strongly urged members of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organisation of African Unity and the Inter-Parliamentary Union not to recognise any regime installed in Namibia through the so-called internal settlement.

It reaffirmed support for Swapo and reiterated rejection of any linkage between the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the independence of Namibia.

. The 14th conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Africa region, will be held in Arusha, northern Tanzania, from August 27 to September 7, it was announced in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

CSO: 3400/1792

GOVERNMENT TAKES TOUGHER ACTION ON CORRUPTION

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

**Herald Reporter**

**THE Government is amending Chapter 70 of the Prevention of Corruption Act to stamp out the increase in corruption in the public and private sectors, the Minister of Justice, Cde Simbi Mubako, said yesterday.**

Cde Mubako told The Herald the Government was concerned at the increase in corruption which involved the embezzlement of funds and misuse of

public funds.

"The Government has noted that there is a tendency of incidents of corruption to increase and it would like to make sure that they are stamped out."

The amendment, already approved by the Cabinet, would soon be gazetted, making it an offence for somebody or an agent employed by someone else to use his position for his personal benefit.

Cde Mubako said that the coming into effect of the amendment would see stiffer penalties for people found guilty of corruption and a provision was being made to ensure that the inducements of corruption

would be forfeited to the State.

"In addition to any other penalties which the courts may impose any interest that the money has accrued, if it has been put in a bank, will be forfeit to the State."

"The presumptions are shifted so that for any public servant or agent who receives a present it will be assumed that he or she received the present for corrupt purposes unless he proves otherwise."

The Government was not insensitive to the feelings of the people regarding corruption and its answer to criminals was to

tighten the law as well as enforce it.

"When the Bill is eventually passed as law, criminals will find it much more difficult to escape."

Cde Mubako said there were three main reasons for the increase in cases of corruption. The first was because some people expected to live at a high standard when their salaries did not allow them to do so.

The second reason was because many people had access to funds and the other was a result of problems of accountability because the process of checking had not as yet been perfected.

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## AMMUNITION CACHE FOUND AT HARARE PRISON

Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

**HARARE police have discovered an assortment of ammunition buried at the Chikurubi prison farm just outside the city.**

A senior prisons officer admitted to newsmen yesterday evening that he had given the instruction to his juniors to cache the ammunition.

"I made a decision and, as it turns out, it was the wrong decision," he said.

Also found with the ammunition were two ex-Rhodesian camouflage jackets and hats. "I was instructed to collect these from Harare Remand Prison and from prison headquarters," he said.

The officer could not remember the exact date, but "it was about June 9 or 10 this year".

He said his orders to collect the ammunition had come from higher up.

"We had a meeting at prison headquarters and I was instructed to collect the ammunition. The director was chairing the meeting . . .", he said in answer to a question.

The ammunition and camouflage uniforms had belonged to the now disbanded prisons rifle

club.

The officer said he had put into the prison armoury over 30 000 rounds of ammunition "and the rest which we could not use we buried".

"In the process it would have been destroyed," he said.

Among the ammunition he ordered buried were 104 rounds of AK assault rifle bullets; 22x38 mm rounds; 214x7,62 FN rounds; one round of 12,7 mm; four 9 mm rounds; seven 577-450 mm rounds; seven .303 rounds and one 12-bore cartridge as well as other small arms ammunition.

Another prison officer said he had gone to both the Harare Remand Prison and the prison headquarters in June this year and collected the ammunition and the camouflage uniforms on the orders of the senior officer.

Asked whether he had informed his director about the buying of the ammunition, the senior officer said he could not remember whether he had done so or not.

He said the bullets were "old and unstable" but when police produced the bullets he admitted that some of them were usable.

Asked if prisoners had taken part in the burial the officer at first denied this, but when pressed he said he could not say as he had not actually seen his staff doing it.

"I was not told that prisoners had buried the ammunition. I simply told my staff to bury it and that was that."

Police confirmed last night that two prison officers were helping them with investigations.

— Ziana.

## BRIEFS

**WORKERS URGED TO EMBRACE SOCIALISM**--The vice-president of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Paul Mashavire, has urged workers to embrace the spirit of socialism to help Government attain its socialistic goals. Addressing a weekend meeting of the Tobacco and Cigarette Manufacturing Workers' Union in Harare, Cde Mashavire said workers should unite in transforming Zimbabwe into a socialist State characterised by high levels of democracy and civilisation. To meet increased material and cultural needs of the people, he said workers should be mobilised and organised to carry out economic and technological measures necessary for increased labour productivity. Employees should uphold the State's interests while collectively safeguarding their democratic rights "as masters of the State and struggle against bureaucratism". He said the labour movement should regard itself as a school of socialism to build socialist-minded and highly disciplined workers. Unions should constantly work for unity among members and should mobilise workers to study politics, culture, science, technology and management. "We have to educate ourselves on what transformation really is," he said. "We cannot regard ourselves as transformed if we can only control the political front while the economy is not in our hands." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 83 p 6]

**MINERAL WEALTH UNDER STUDY**--Three West German geologists are working on a two-year research programme that will outline Zimbabwe's mineral potential and provide valuable geological information. The results and evaluations of their studies will be completed by May next year. One of the geologists, Dr Hochen Lepper, said yesterday that their work was part of a \$1 million German-Zimbabwe technical co-operation programme which began in April last year as assistance to the Geological Survey Department of the Ministry of Mines. Equipment worth about \$370,000, including a research microscope, items for the chemical laboratories, a camera, a spectograph and a heavy-duty printer as well as a fluroscene analyser had already been given to Zimbabwe as part of the \$1 million aid programme to this country. Dr Lepper said that one of his colleagues was working in the Beitbridge district and would be producing a geological map determining the raw material potential of the area. He had already completed most of his fieldwork and would start evaluating the results. His second colleague, Dr Lepper said, was doing work on the coal potential, its quality and quantity in the mid-Zambezi basin south and south-west of Lake Kariba. Dr Lepper said his own task was to analyse the structure of the basin between Kariba, Gokwe and Hwange, covering 30,000 km<sup>2</sup>. "This is a general task to analyse the rock sequence in the different directions within the sedimentary rocks, including the coal deposits of the Hwange and other areas." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 83 p 5]

WORLD BANK LOAN FOR RAILWAYS--The World Bank has approved a US \$40 million loan to be used to maintain the National Railways of Zimbabwe, a Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development spokesman said in Harare yesterday. He said in a statement that this would help the railways to continue employing 400 essential expatriate workers and would help to fill 200 additional vacancies of other artisans and key staff. The loan would also be used to finance 15 percent of priority spare parts and materials for locomotives needed by NRZ until 1986. He said that technical help would be provided and fellowships would be funded to allow engineers, managers and training staff to study abroad. A number of consultants would also be recruited to help in the formulation of an investment plan, prepare appropriate traffic forecasts and financial projects and the training of staff. He said a reduced railway capacity would have adverse effects on the Zimbabwean economy generally as well as on the neighbouring countries which depended on the NRZ. The railway has a shortage of skilled labour--of the 1,600 artisan positions, about 400 were filled with expatriates on two-year contracts and 200 were still vacant. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 83 p 1]

BUSINESSMEN CRITICIZE HIGHER TAXES--The Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce yesterday had mixed feelings about Dr Chidzero's Budget statement. On the other hand, said the deputy president, Mr Charlie Harrison, the minister's attack on private sector investors was "totally unjustified" and the higher tax levels would be a further disincentive to investment. On the other, the ZNCC realised that he had "an extraordinarily difficult task to meet revenue requirements and commends his resolve to reduce the rates as soon as conditions improve". Mr Harrison pointed out that the private sector had received "many conflicting Government statements and bureaucratic controls" and tax levels had been a major disincentive to investment. These conditions would not be improved by the new higher tax levels now proposed, which would make business development even more difficult. Mr Harrison suggested that perhaps reduced delays and levels of bureaucratic controls to balance the increased tax levels would improve the sector's prospects of expansion. "The ZNCC is concerned that savings levels are so low that the higher personal income taxes, sales taxes, import taxes and excise taxes, together with the new lower level income tax, will sharply reduce sales turnover levels and threaten the viability of some manufacturers and retailers." The ZNCC had been pleased to hear Dr Chidzero's comments on stricter control of Government expenditure and was "relieved to note the retention of the current investment allowances. "It is accepted that it would be very difficult to borrow in the future and it is regretted that the minister failed to acknowledge the possible contribution of foreign equity investors, given an appropriate investment climate," said Mr Harrison. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 83 p 1]

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